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BLOC PARTY SECRETARIES OPEN CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE

LD110840 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] A conference of secretaries of the Central Committee of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries, devoted to international and ideological problems, opened in Prague today. It is being attended by representatives of the BCP, the CPCZ, the Communist Party of Cuba, the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, the MSZMP, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the SED, the PZPR, the RCP, the CPSU, and the Communist Party of Vietnam. The conference was opened by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

CEMA'S ROLE IN COUNTRIES' ROBOT CONSTRUCTION

DW091130 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 8 Jul 84

[From Inge Uesseler's "Mailbag" program]

[Text] [Uesseler's Our first letter today will be answere by my colleague from the economic desk of our station, Frank Rosenbauer from Leipzig asks us a question which he happened to discover, as he writes, during the party school year. What is at issue is robot production within CEMA. He writes:

"I know that we in the GDR have already built quite a few robots. In addition, a CEMA agreement on joint robot production was concluded. What does it look like? Will there be a CEMA robot factory and is it actually useful for the GDR to joint in?"

[Dieter Jost] Well, Mr Rosenbauer, you refer to a subject which has occupied us here. quite a few times, Robot technology interests a large number of people. Its significance for the future was stressed at the recent Moscow CEMA summit. Let us deal with your questions in detail.

It is correct that the GDR has built quite a few robots. In the latest publication the figure of 34,000 is given -- 34,000 robots are being utilized at present. This number is to be increased by another 11,000 robots by the end of 1985. This, however, does not terminate the utilization of this technology. As Dr Hebert Weiz, minister for science and technology, told us last Thursday in the economic magazine, this development will be speeded up in the next 5-year period, because it constitutes an important means of rationalization in the national economy.

Now, to the CEMA agreement: The formulation "joint robot production" is not quite accurate, for this is not what matters in the document. Rather, it is a general agreement on multilateral cooperation in the development and cooperation of specialized and coordinated production of industrial robots. It was signed as early as in 1982 at the CEMA meeting in Budapest. The core of this agreement, as I want to put it, is concentration on the so-called module components. This system will allow any participating country to assemble robots for any kind of production out of a small number of standard components and complete standard component groups.

At first glance this seems to be rather simple. What has to be taken into account, however, is precisely defining the technical conditions, finding out the purpose of use in each country, as well as the required extent of variants and so forth. What is needed in addition to these future requirements is an account of existing performances and experiences in the individual countries.

We say that this task is linked first of all with comprehensive analytical work and then, of course, with a stage of construction work.

This is why roughly 2 years ago the Council of Chief Designers was founded within CEMA which has to implement these conceptual requirements. What mattered among other things, was to find out the total requirements for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, some 200,000 industrial robots are to become operational in the CEMA countries by 1990.

Only recently I talked in Moscow with Prof Yevgeniy Yurevich, the head of this body and director of the Central Institute for Robot Technology and Technical Cybernetics in Leningrad. He told me that during the next few years serial production of such adaptable components is to be started from which various types of robots can be assembled.

By the way, the development of robot technology is regarded as an important national economy task in most CEMA countries. This is why forces and capacities in this field are being combined in a sensible way.

However, robots themselves continue to be produced in the individual country. There will not be any robot with a CEMA label or even a central robot factory. Not much need be said about why the GDR is interested or why it is a member of the Council of Chief Designers. We, too, will continue robot production in the future, because it forms part of scientific-technological progress in industry.

DISTRICT AWP CONFERENCES HEAR PRODUCTION REPORTS

AU071253 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian, in its issues of 1, 3, and 4 July, carries reports on AWP conferences held in Gjirokaster, Korce, Shkoder, and Tirana Districts and attended by various AWP leaders. The conferences also reelected each of the district committee first secretaries.

Gjirokaster

ZERI I POPULLIT on 1 July publishes on page 2 a 1,000-word report on the proceedings of the 24th Gjirokaster District AWP Conference which was held "recently." The report to the conference was delivered by District First Secretary Elmaz Puto, in which he states that the district's overall social product in 1983 increased 17 percent over 1980, at an average annual rate of 5.6 percent and 4 times higher than the population growth rate, while the overall agricultural production increased 22 percent. Average yields of 31.3 quintals of wheat per hectare and 58.1 quintals of corn per hectare were achieved. Investments in the state sector increased 35 percent and construction-installation work 37 percent. The AWP Central Committee was represented at the conference by Hajredin Celiku, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, who also addressed the conference, which reelected Elmaz Puto as first secretary of the AWP district committee.

Korce

The same issue of ZERI I POPULLIT also publishes on page 2 a 1,000-word report on the 24th Korce District AWP Conference, date not given, which was attended by Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member. The report says that during the period spanning two conferences, overall social production increased 11.2 percent, while the national income grew at a pace 3.6 times higher than the population growth rate. During the same period the overall industrial production increased 13.5 percent and agricultural production 17.2 percent. The conference reelected Dhimiter Petro as first secretary of the district's AWP committee.

Shkoder

ZERI I POPULLIT on 3 July publishes on page 2 a 2,000-word report on the proceedings of the Shkoder District AWP Conference, which was attended by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. The report delivered by District AWP Committee First Secretary Petro Dode states that, compared with 1980, the overall social production in Shkoder District increased 27.2 percent, at an average annual rate of 8.2 percent and 4 times more rapidly than the population growth rate. "Budget incomes, the general incomes of agricultural cooperatives, and the real per capita income of the population increased at a satisfactory rate." Both the report and the ensuing discussions also dealt with the party's ideopolitical work with the people and the struggle against backward customs and religious vestiges: "The struggle against these is part of the class struggle. What is observed in some cases, however, is that these vestiges and outdated customs are underrated in practice and their danger is not properly understood.

In his speech at the conference, Ramiz Alia pointed out that the economy operates as one single unit and must be directed as such, adding that the Shkoder District party organization's result is a good one and a good example in this respect. "Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out that the moral-political situation in Shkoder District is a sound one" and this is reflected in the efforts made to fulfill the plans and implement the party's directives. He instructed that constant attention must be paid to strengthen this situation.

"Particular care should be shown to political work with people, in rural and urban areas, and this work must be carried out intelligently and flexibly, on both individual and collective bases, through simple discussions and well-organized conferences. This requires perfect organization and guidance by the party, as well as a quality effort." This work must be free from schematism and formalism. "Ramiz Alia also spoke on the international situation." The conference reelected Petro Dode as first secretary.

Tirana

ZERI I POPULLIT on 4 July publishes on page 2 a 2,000-word report on the proceedings of the 23d Tirana District AWP Conference, also held "recently," which was attended by Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, as representative of the AWP Central Committee. "The report to the conference was delivered by Foto Cami, first secretary of the Tirana District AWP Committee. It stressed the strengthening of links with the masses and militancy as factors to further temper the party's organs and organizations; their leading role in the struggle against some manifestations of bureaucracy, indifference, technocracy, and unilateralism in the economy." Dealing with the district's economic performance during the 3 years since the last conference, the report pointed out that overall social production was fulfilled 100 percent, rising at an average annual rate of 4.5 percent, compared with a 2.1 percent population growth rate. Industrial production was fulfilled and the productivity target was also achieved. Agricultural production was fulfilled 100 percent. Incomes of cooperatives increased 32.3 percent compared with 1980. The ensuing discussion dealt with various production aspects in named factories or cooperatives.

In his speech, Adil Carcani pointed out that the Tirana party organizations comes to its 23d conference with a number of successes, thus showing its compactness, militancy, and revolutionary spirit. He pointed out that the application of science is of "paramount importance in all fields, including that of party leadership." Dealing with questions pertaining to the effectiveness of production, productivity, norms, and related questions, Carcani pointed out both the achievements and some shortcomings that must be remedied. "It is essential, he stressed, to strengthen the work with people in struggle against red tape, bureaucracy, closed forms of work, and to make certain that the spirit of demanding accounts is never weakened." The conference reelected Foto Cami as first secretary of the Tirana District AWP Committee.

U.S. RESTRICTS EMPLOYEES' TRAVEL TO BULGARIA

AU101555 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] The U.S. State Department has prohibited federal employees from making trips of minor importance to Bulgaria. This was reported by THE WASHINGTON POST, which has close ties with the administration. In a secret memorandum signed by Turner Hill, special assistant to the secretary of state, which was sent to all state offices, it was pointed out that in all other cases these employees should receive permission in advance to travel to Bulgaria. It should be explained in a letter whether the visit is of an official or private nature.

During a press conference, an official representative of the State Department declined to anwer the question posed to him by journalists about this discriminatory measure. He said that this was not out of the framework of customary practice.

This statement sounds strange, bearing in mind the open, hostile actions against our country. I will only recall that a few days ago, the U.S. Senate adopted an amendment to the 1985 draft budget bill which forbids the use of federal funds for developing trade between the United States and Bulgaria.

FILIPOV TALKS WITH MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT MACHEL

AU101917 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov has paid a visit to Samora Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front and president of Mozambique. During the talks, prospects for the development of bilateral relations and certain problems of the international situation were discussed.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation conveyed cordial greetings and good wishes from Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Comrade Samora Machel and to the people of Mozambique. The president of Mozambique expressed gratitude and also conveyed cordial greetings and good wishes to Comrade Todor Zhivkov and to the Bulgarian people.

Mozambique Reportage

For Mozambique reportage on the official 3-day visit of Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, including his discussions with government officials, see the Mozambique subsection of the Southern Africa section of the 10 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COMMUNIQUE ON SYRIAN CP DELEGATION VISIT

AU041530 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jul 84 pp 1-2

["Communique on the Visit of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee Delegation to the People's Republic of Bulgaria"]

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the Syrian Communist Party [SCP[Central Committee led by Yusuf Faisal, deputy secretary general of the SCP Central Committee, paid a visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 24 June to 1 July 1984.

The delegation laid flowers and paid tribute at the tomb of Georgi Dimitrov.

The Syrian guests visited Ruse and Varna Okrugs where they met party and economic workers, inspected economic, historical, and cultural projects, and acquainted themselves with the revolutionary past of the Bulgarian people and their successes in building a developed socialist society.

The SCP Central Committee delegation led by Yusuf Faisal, deputy secretary general of the party Central Committee, had talks with a BCP Central Committee delegation led by Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee. The delegation also met Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council.

The talks between the two delegations were attended on the Bulgarian side by: Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Yordan Kirov, deputy chief of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department at the BCP Central Committee; and Atanas Samsarev, chief of section at the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department of the BCP Central Committee.

They were attended on the Syrian side by: Ramu Farkha [name as published], member of the SCP Central Committee Politburo; Muhammad Khabbad, member of the SCP Central Committee; and 'Issa Khuri, member of the SCP Central Committee.

During the cordial and friendly talks, information about the tasks facing the two fraternal parties in the present stage of development was exchanged. Certain topical problems of the world communist movement and of the international situation were discussed. Special attention was devoted to the Middle East situation.

The leader of the BCP Central Committee delegation acquainted the Syrian guests with the achievements of the Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society in fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the national party conference on production quality, and with the peaceful foreign policy of the BCP and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The SCP Central Committee delegation highly assessed the successes of the Bulgarian people, achieved under the leadership of the BCP, in building a developed socialist society, the support which the BCP is rendering to the struggle of the Arab peoples and to the world national liberation movement for national independence and freedom, and Bulgaria's constructive foreign policy aimed at further developing good-neighborly relations, at transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, and at strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world. The delegation also conveyed the cordial greetings of the Syrian Communists to the Bulgarian Communists and to all Bulgarians in connection with the forthcoming commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The leader of the SCP Central Committee delegation briefed the BCP delegation on the consistent struggle of the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR] against the aggressive and expansionist plans of imperialism and Zionism, on the tasks facing the Syrian Communists, under the leadership of Khalid Bakhdash, in fulfilling the decisions of the Fifth SCP Congress, and on their activities against the negative influence of the parasitic and bureaucratic bourgeoisie and for improving and increasing material production and guaranteeing the socialist achievements of the Syrian working people. He explained the SCP's participation in the National Progressive Front and its role in further mobilizing the working people in undertaking the tasks facing the Syrian people and their struggle against the economic pressure of the multinational monopolies.

The BCP Central Committee delegation highly assessed the SCP's activity in defending the vital interests of the working people and its firm and consistent struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

The two delegations expressed deep concern over the serious exacerbation of the situation in the world which is the fault of the most reactionary imperialistic circles in the United States in some other NATO countries. By declaring a "crusade" against communism under the myth of a "Soviet threat," the United States has undertaken an unprecedented course toward intensifying the arms race and toward confrontation, thus striving to change the military-strategic balance and achieve world domination. The deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe leads to a sharp tension in the international situation, creates basically new military-strategic conditions not only in Europe but throughout the world, and threatens the very existence of mankind.

They emphasized that the present complicated international situation more than ever before signals the need to strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers movement, to intensify the cohesion and unity of action of all revolutionary, democratic, and peace-loving forces for the building of a broad front to confront the militaristic and aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism and its allies, to reorient international relations along the path toward detente, to generally reduce tension, and to strengthen world peace and security.

The two delegation expressed a high assessment of the creative proposals of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community aimed at halting the arms race, at bringing about disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, and at creating an atmosphere of confidence and cooperation among the states.

The SCP Central Committee delegation expressed full support for the appropriate defensive measures which the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states were forced to accept so that no violation of the military balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO could be admitted.

During the talks the two sides devoted special attention to the explosive situation in the Middle East deriving from the expansionist and aggressive policy of Israel, which is pursued with the complete support of the United States.

They condemned the continued Israeli aggression against the Arab peoples and the intensification of the "strategic agreement" between the United States and Israel directed against the interests of the Arab peoples which is being implemented with the assistance of the reactionary Arab regimes. They also condemned the intensification of the U.S. presence in this area, the building of U.S. bases, and the stockpiling of huge reserves of weapons in this region.

The two delegations stressed that the efforts of U.S. imperialism, Zionism, and reaction to impose on the Arab peoples any capitulatory decisions and separate deals, such as the Camp David agreements and the Reagan plan, with the purpose of imposing their domination in this area, are doomed. In this connection, they emphasized Syria's firm stand on successfully confronting the Zionist expansion and the plans of imperialism and reaction, a stand which is supported by the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community and by all progressive and democratic forces in the world.

The BCP and SCP delegations expressed their support for the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, and for its struggle to create an independent Palestinian state, and acclaimed the efforts to preserve its unity based on anti-imperialist principles.

They also acclaimed the victory of the Lebanese national-patriotic forces which abrogated the 17 May 1983 Lebanese-Israeli agreement and forced the so-called "Multi-national Forces" to withdraw from Lebanon.

They emphasized the major importance of further strengthening the unity of action among Syria, the Lebanese national-patriotic forces, and the Palestinian resistance movement so that all imperialist and Zionist plans in the Middle East will be doomed to failure.

The two delegations reaffirmed that an all-embracing, just, and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis cannot be achieved without complete Israel withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and afterward, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, and without the achievement of the irrevocable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination, to their own state on their own land, and to return to their native land, according to the UN decisions on guaranteeing the right of all countries and peoples in this region to security, independent existence, and development. For a comprehensive solution of these complicated tasks it is necessary to convene an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all countries involved, including the PLO.

Discussing the tense situation in the Persian Gulf, the two delegations resolutely condemned the long-standing U.S. policy of increasing tension and the U.S. political-military presence in the region, a policy aimed at weakening the national-patriotic forces in this area and at intensifying the imperialist pressure on the progressive regimes in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Ethiopia, and Afghanistan.

The two sides call for an immediate halt to the war between Iraq and Iran which is not in the interest of the two countries and is serving the goals of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, and they also declare themselves in favor of resolving the disputed problems in a peaceful way.

The two delegations emphasized that the true interests of the Arab peoples dictate that unification and unity of action of the Arab forces struggling against imperialism and Zionism should be achieved and their ties with the forces of peace and progress in the world, primarily with the countries of the socialist community, should be strengthened. In this connection, the role of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty Between the Soviet Union and the SAR was highly assessed because it has contributed to further strengthening relations between the two countries and to intensifying the struggle of the Arab national liberation movement against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

The two delegations expressed full solidarity with and support for the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid as well as for freedom, national independence, peace, democracy, and social progress.

The BCP and SCP delegations were pleased to note the successful development of the relations of comprehensive cooperation and friendship between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SAR and emphasized the significant role in this respect of the meetings and talks between Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, chairman of the National Progressive Front, and president of the SAR.

The two delegations expressed great pleasure with their talks at which full unanimity on the issues discussed was established. They confirmed the readiness of the BCP and the SCP to further strengthen and expand the ties between them in the interest of the two friendly peoples and of strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement and the common struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction and for peace, progress, and socialism. In confirmation of this, they adopted a BCP-SCP cooperation protocol for 1984-1985.

DEPUTY PREMIER BOZHINOV DEPARTS FOR BUCHAREST

AU100959 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of energy and raw material resources, departed today for Bucharest. He will conduct talks on developing cooperation in energy and raw materials. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade.

STATE COUNCIL AWARDS ORDER TO GDR'S HERBERT WEIZ

AU092011 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The Bulgarian State Council has awarded Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, with the People's Republic of Bulgaria Order, First Class.

This high award is being presented to Dr Herbert Weiz for his great contribution to the development of economic and scientific-technical relations between Bulgaria and the GDR, as well as on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

COUNCIL OF CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCERS ESTABLISHED

AU091953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] A Council of Consumer Goods Producers has been established in Sofia. It is composed of representatives from 15 ministries and departments. The council will operate as a state-public organ and will promote the policy of the state in producing and selling mass consumer goods. Particular attention will be devoted to the questions of improving quality and liquidating the unprofitability of certain goods and of certain varieties of goods. The council will work out forecasts on the development of consumer demands and will deal with the organization of specialization and production sharing in mass consumer goods.

The constituent meeting was headed by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade with consumer goods.

PETKOV CHAIRS SELF-SUFFICIENCY SESSION IN SOFIA

AU091902 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] A session of the Commission on the Management of the Self-Sufficiency System has been held in Sofia. The session was chaired by Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Agro-Industrial Union's Central Council. Data were submitted at the session on the production of agricultural goods in private plots during the first half of 1984. The plan for the aforementioned period has been fulfilled and 10,000 tons of meat, 40 million liters of milk, and 60 million eggs have been purchased in excess of the envisaged quantities. The supplies of our markets with tomatoes, cucumbers, and potatoes are already proceeding at a normal pace.

The commission adopted decisions the implementation of which will increase agricultural production and improve trade services for the private plots.

REAGAN FACES ENVIRONMENTAL CRITICISM IN ELECTION

LD102132 Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] New York July 10 (CTK correspondent) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan will try in his election campaign to face criticism of his government's policy in the sphere of environmental protection [words indistinct] was connected with last year's resignation of Secretary of the Interior James Watt and the forced resignation of Anne Burford, head of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). It was proved in the Burford affair that many large industrial plants had been bribing high-ranking EPA officials and thus evaded punishment for serious breach of regulations on environmental protection.

The Republican poll indicated the possibility of a negative response from voters especially in the Midwest and Northeast of the United States, i.e. areas regarded as crucial in the forthcoming presidential elections. These areas in particular are affected by air pollution, including "acid rain." Sulphur compounds, coming from U.S. thermal power plants and factories kill vegetation and fish also in Canada.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON PAPANDREOU'S 2-4 JULY VISIT

AU071601 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, paid an official visit to the CSSR on 2-4 July 1984 at the invitation of CSSR Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal.

During the visit the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic was received by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, to whom he conveyed cordial greetings and an invitation to pay a visit to Greece from Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic. They exchanged views on the Czechoslovak-Greek relations and on some important international issues.

The prime minister of the Hellenic Republic laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Zizkov Hill in Prague. Andreas Papandreou and his entourage paid a visit to the TOZ Industrial Enterprise in Hostivar and the Jesenice United Cooperative Farm, where he was cordially welcomed by the workers.

The talks between CSSR Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, were attended for the Czechoslovak side by Deputy Prime Minister Jaromir Obzina; Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek; Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban; head of the CSSR Government Presidium Augustin Hubka; CSSR Ambassador to the Hellenic Republic Hozef Nalepka; and other officials. For the Greek side, the talks were attended by Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs; Yeoryios Lianis, minister of research and technology; Konstandinos Vaitsos, alternate minister of national economy; Dhimitrios Maroudas, deputy minister to the prime minister in charge of press issues; Vasilios Elevtheriadhis, ambassador of the Hellenic Republic to the CSSR; Khristos Makhairitsas, director of the prime minister's diplomatic office; and other officials.

The two prime ministers expressed satisfaction with the systematic, all-round development of mutual relations and affirmed the interest of the two governments in continuing to strengthen the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states on the basis of the observance of the principles of independence, sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, equality, and mutual respect.

In this connection they emphasized the importance of the joint Czechoslovak-Greek Declaration on the Development of Mutual Relations and Cooperation Between the CSSR and the Hellenic Republic, signed in Prague on 8 October 1979, which opens extensive scope for the cooperation of the two states in all spheres.

They stressed the exceptional importance of meetings on the highest political level for the development of the two countries' relations in all spheres and expressed their desire to continue these meetings.

They also expressed the wish that the relations between the governments, parliaments, and other state bodies develop further in the interest of the two countries.

They also affirmed the interest in continuing political consultations between the ministers of foreign affairs.

They discussed the state of mutual economic relations and the possibilities of developing them further. When assessing the means to activate the trade exchange they discussed ways to intensify modern forms of the economic, industrial, and technical cooperation so that all the opportunities created by the Long-Term Program of the Development of Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation would be utilized.

In this connection, the two statesmen expressed appreciation for the role played in the development of the economic relations thus far by the Intergovernmental Mixed Commission for Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation.

The two prime ministers expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation in the sphere of culture, science, education, health, sport, and tourism. At the same time they agreed that the possibilities for the development of cooperation in all these spheres have not been exhausted by far, and that it is necessary for the appropriate agencies to make use of them even more energetically in the interest of better learning the spiritual values and way of life of the people of the two countries.

They also expressed satisfaction with the expanding contractual-legal base. In the course of the visit a Long-Term Program of the Development of Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation, and an Agreement on Scientific-Technical Cooperation were signed. The two sides also expressed the wish to sign as soon as possible an agreement on issues concerning social security. Ratification documents on a consular agreement were exchanged at the same time.

When exchanging views on the current international situation, the two sides devoted priority attention to problems connected with reinforcing peace, security, international stability, and cooperation among states. They noted a broad unanimity of standpoints on these issues. At the same time they expressed profound concern over the continuing dangerous development of the international situation, particularly in Europe, which jeopardizes world peace and security. They emphasized that it is necessary to remove from Europe all types of nuclear weapons -- of intermediate-range as well as tactical weapons.

The two sides are convinced there exists no regional or world problem that could not be resolved through peaceful means. They again stressed that all disputes among states must be resolved exclusively through peaceful means, through negotiations, and favored the adoption of effective measures aimed at banning the use of military force or threatening with force.

Lubomir Strougal supplied information about the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states, especially about the proposal to conclude a treaty on a mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member-states.

Andreas Papandreou regards these proposals as a positive offer that has to be seriously considered.

The CSSR prime minister positively assessed the appeal of the heads of states and prime ministers of six countries addressed to the nuclear big powers.

The two prime ministers expressed the conviction that all states must increase their efforts aimedat ensuring a peaceful future for mankind. They stressed that it is necessary to adopt concrete and effective measures to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and to reduce the number of armed forces and equipment on the lowest possible level in the sphere of conventional and nuclear weapons while respecting the security interests of all states in such a manner as to achieve universal and complete disarmament under a strict and effective international control.

They voiced the view that it is necessary to achieve an agreement on banning all nuclear tests, on banning the deployment of all weapons in outer space, on banning and destroying chemical weapons, and on verifying measures. In this connection they expressed the hope that the Geneva Disarmament Conference, as a permanent forum of global talks on disarmament, will succeed in arriving at concrete results.

The two sides attach great importance to the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, and hope that all states that have not signed it to date will do so. It also is their opinion that all states should have access to the peaceful use of nuclear energy, with equal rights and under a strict and effective international control.

The two countries are convinced that the creation of nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, in northern and southern Europe, and in other parts of the world would significantly contribute to a general process of easing tension and of disarmament. Therefore they favor holding appropriate negotiations on these issues.

Their view is that in a situation when international tension is growing, the adoption of a measure aimed at not increasing, and at further reducing, military expenditures would effectively contribute to the process of disarmament, and the resources thus freed could be used for the needs of social and economic development, and also that of the developing countries.

Keeping in mind that all states should press for the easing of tension, the two statesmen underscored the necessity of a consistent fulfillment of all principles of the Helsinki Final Act and of the subsequent Madrid final document. They are convinced that cooperation among nations and states with different social systems can significantly contribute to the continuation of the process that began in Helsinki.

The two sides underscored the importance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. They noted that the adoption of mutually acceptable measures would significantly contribute to strengthening trust, security, and stability in Europe. They favor the achievement of an agreement on the adoption of measures for strengthening trust on the basis of the mandate provided by the Madrid document at that conference, so that one could move on to the second state of the conference, concentrating on disarmament in Europe.

They expressed the view that all interested parties should display adequate political will and a constructive attitude, so that an agreement could be achieved at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of the number of armed forces and equipment in central Europe, an agreement based on the principle of nonreduced security for all states, including the states that have a special status at these negotiations. The conclusion of such an agreement in the current conditions would positively influence developments in Europe and the world.

The two sides desire that the Mediterranean region be rid of the existing hotbeds of tension and transformed into a zone of peace and cooperation.

The two sides expressed concern that there has been no solution to the Cyprus problem to date, and that the situation has become further complicated by the unilateral declaration of the so-called North Cypriot Turkish Republic and by other separatist steps by the leadership of the Turkish Cypriot community that are a threat to peace and security in the region. They favor the withdrawal of all foreign units. They also favor an accelerated peaceful solution of this problem through negotiations on the basis of unconditional respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus in accordance with the appropriate resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council. They emphatically demand a speedy fulfillment of Security Council Resolutions No 541 and No 550.

In the course of the talks, Andreas Papandreou explained the situation in the Aegean Sea and expressed concern over the continuing tension in that region, elicited by attacks on the status quo and the rights recognized by international treaties, accords, and the UN Charter. He stressed that all states must respect the principles and the stipulations of the UN Charter, of the CSCE Final Act, and the existing norms of international law.

CSSR Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal expressed the conviction that the interested countries will proceed in their relations from mutually respecting the rights of the individual sides, as defined by international law, and will refrain from using force or threatening with force. He added that in the interest of peace, the Aegan Sea must remain a sea of peace and free navigation as stipulated by international law.

The two sides noted that the current critical situation in the Middle East constitutes a grave danger to international peace and security. They expressed the conviction that lasting peace can be achieved only through a comprehensive and just solution of the conflict, through the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, through respecting the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and establishing their own independent state, and through the fulfillment of the pertinent UN resolutions. The two sides expressed their support for resolving the conflict in the Middle East only through global negotiations by all interested parties, which would be attended on equal footing by the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides noted that the further continuation and the escalation of the Iraq-Iran conflict seriously endangers the security in that region. The two prime ministers therefore called for an immediate end to the military situation and for resolving the conflict through peaceful means.

When assessing the situation in Africa and, in particular, southern Africa, the two prime ministers again unequivocally and emphatically condemned all forms of racism and apartheid.

The two sides also expressed their conviction that the people of Namibia must be given the opportunity without delay to realize their right to self-determination in accordance with the pertinent UN resolutions, particularly in accordance with Security Council Resolutions No 435/78 and No 593/83.

The sides also discussed the current crisis in Central America, which has its roots in the long-lasting conditions of economic poverty and social inequality afflicting the nations of that region. They agreed that the crisis must be resolved through peaceful means by the countries of the region themselves, without outside interference. They voiced their support for the endeavor of the countries of the Contadora Group.

The two sides reaffirmed their allegiance to the UN goals and principles, and their determination to work for strengthening the role of the UN as the collective instrument for maintaining peace and developing fruitful international cooperation. They also favor improving the effectiveness of the work of the UN and its agencies on the basis of strict observance of the Charter.

The two sides underscored the importance of the UN seabed treaty, signed by the great majority of states, which constitutes an important instrument of international law, and favored the consistent implementation of all its stipulations. They also expressed the hope that all states that have not yet signed that accord will do so. The sides agreed in the view that all conflicts must be resolved through peaceful means in accordance with the norms of international law while taking into consideration the legitimate rights of all states.

The sides are of the opinion that the the unequal economic status of the developing countries, in which the colonial regimes ruled for a long time, is one of the most serious problems of mankind, and that the international community should support any efforts of these countries aimed at transforming their economies and at a more effective utilization of their natural wealth, in order to accelerate their development. They stressed their lasting support for the idea of realizing global negotiations within the UN framework.

The two prime ministers expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks, which were held in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. They regard the visit to be an important contribution to the further development of friendly relations between the CSSR and the Hellenic Republic.

Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, invited CSSR Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal to pay a visit to the Hellenic Republic. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit will be set through diplomatic channels.

STROUGAL RECEIVES GREEK ENERGY MINISTER

LD101658 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Evangelos Kouloumbis, minister of energy and natural resources of the Republic of Greece, in Prague today. In connection with the results of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's recent visit to Czechoslovakia, the officials stressed their interest in broadening and deepening mutually advantageous economic relations between both countries. They discussed, in particular, specific opportunities for developing these relations in the sphere of energy and fuel extraction in the immediate future and also over the longer term.

SVOBODA SEES OFF THAI DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU091018 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Jul 84 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] Praphat Limpraphan, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, who was in Prague in connection with the consultations of deputy ministers of foreign affairs, has left the CSSR. He was seen off at the airport by Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

TU OFFICIAL CRITICIZES ILO STRUCTURE, POLICIES

AU051148 Prague PRACE in Czech 3 Jul 84 p 5

[Article by Viliam Kozik, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council: "Silence Is No Solution"]

[Excerpts] The 70th session of ILO's principal body convened in Geneva recently. It was held in an exceedingly complex international situation, under conditions of escalated arms race, deployment of offensive American weapons in Western Europe, and inflation and rising prices.

As in the past, this year, too, the leadership of the International Labor Office seemed to ignore these facts. We criticize, and we spoke about this also in our speech, that the leadership of the International Labor Office is dominated by forces that are not interested in looking for the real causes of the present adverse situation and are content with merely registering the number of unemployed and collecting additional statistical data without looking for real solutions.

It is true that the general director of the International Labor Office included in his speech to the plenum of the conference some questions requiring a solution, especially in regard to the problems of ILO's norm-setting activity and its control mechanism. A number of other key problems remained, however, on the periphery of his interest.

Defending the Basic Right

And, which is most important, even the most serious problem of today -- the problem of war and peace -- remained outside his attention. It was as if this problem were not in the center of interest of all working people, who in the face of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe more than ever before realize the urgency of the demand -- a demand that was underlined by a number of delegates -- to ensure for the working people the most basic right, the right to live in peace. This was all the more paradoxical as this approach of the ILO is in contravention of its own constitution. It is, after all, clear to everyone that ILO can implement its programs only under the conditions of peace.

For a number of years, the socialist countries and their trade union federations have been pointing to grave shortcomings in the activity of ILO agencies in charge of checking on the observance of international accords. They have been drawing attention to the fact that the structure of these agencies and the methods of their activity do not provide adequate guarantees of the impartiality and balanced nature of their decisions.

Under the pretext of checking on the application of accords, there were in the past several instances of gross interference in the affairs of socialist and some developing countries and of besmirching the socialist social system. This tendency became particularly strong at the end of the seventies, in connection with the United States' return to ILO and with the general renunciation of the policy of detente by imperialist forces. This situation was exploited for their political ends by forces that do not wish ILO to be a place of cooperation and sincere dialogue.

Due to concerted efforts, which reached their climax with the socialist countries' Memorandum on Democratizing the Control Mechanism, also the leadership of the International Labor Office was forced to look for certain ways out. But what is the nature of the solutions proposed by the general director? They can hardly be regarded as more than cosmetic adjustments. Their only aim is to calm down public opinion and to blunt the edge of justified criticism. The socialist countries and their allies cannot become reconciled to this half-hearted solution and continue to demand a thorough democratization of the control mechanism. We are not out to liquidate this mechanism of the organization, of which some people are trying to accuse us, but our aim is to bring about a democratization of the structures and mechanisms of the organization so that they are commensurate with the new political map of the world, with new conditions and international connections. We want the realities of the present world to be not only acknowledged but, above all, reflected in the organization's practical activity. We want optimal conditions for an equal dialogue and respect for the conditions of individual countries so that issues are not judged tendentiously, in the interest of forces that try to exploit the ILO and its individual institutions for their political aims, but in the interest of the working people. The rich discussion in the plenum of the conference and in the committee devoted to these issues provided the general director and his officials with numerous interesting suggestions.

The socialist countries guarantee the working people's comprehensive social security. The International Labor Office, on the other hand, confines itself to statements of facts without adopting any conclusions and without criticizing in any depth the causes of negative phenomena and unemployment, which affect women and young people in particular. It concentrates on theoretical research and studies, which admittedly provide an interesting picture of the reality but cannot contribute to a genuine solution of the problems.

A special committee for the problems of unemployment this year discussed the adoption of a new international document. After many years of efforts, the socialist countries managed to enshrine in the document the demand for the right to work as one of the most fundamental human rights, without which all other so frequently proclaimed "human rights" in the bourgeois perception are only a scrap of paper. However, the importance of this document is diminished by its having the character of a recommendation, that is, a document of lesser legal bindingness.

The conclusions of a conference that took place in such a complex situation can naturally be viewed neither through black nor through rose-tinted spectacles. On the one hand, the conference once again revealed the old sore spots of the organization -- its outdated structure and its inability or unwillingness to adjust its methods of operation to the realities of the present world. This often leads to the ineffectuality of adopted measures and to unnecessary temporizing. An attempt to misuse the premises of the conference for their dubious political aims was again made this year by those who are not interested in improving workers' living and working conditions, but in confrontation, in rekindling the spirit of cold war.

However, on the other hand it is necessary to note that voices supporting the demand that the ILO become an effective instrument of improving social policy, an instrument of fighting unemployment, poverty, and starvation, were stronger at this year's conference than ever before. It seems that even some realistic representatives of capitalist countries have been forced to admit that the future of the organization depends on whether it succeeds in restoring an atmosphere of creative dialogue and cooperation.

But only practice and actual deeds will show whether this was only a certain tactical maneuver or whether it is a definite positive tendency. One thing is certain, however. The socialist countries will also in the future not abandon their principled positions and their determination to make this organization respect the realities of the present world so that all its activities correspond to the interests of the working people and social progress and so that it consistently fulfills the mission enshrined in its Constitution -- to contribute to universal and lasting peace on the basis of social justice.

PRESS ATTACKS ON POPE NOT GOVERNMENT OPINION

LD092230 Vatican City International Service in German 1820 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Rome/Prague: According to the head of the State Secretariat for Church Affairs in Prague, Vladimir Janku, today's sharp attacks by the Czechoslovak press on Pope John Paul II, do not reflect the official opinion of the Czechoslovak Government. Janku said so over Italian radio.

STROUGAL RECEIVES ROMANIAN PLANNING OFFICIAL

LD102146 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Stefan Birlea, chairmar of the State Planning Committee of Romania. Their talks concerned the further development of economic cooperation between the two countries and deepening socialist economic integration. The two representatives underlined the importance of more intensive utilization of such forms of economic relations as cooperation and specialization in production. They also spoke of cooperation between the two countries' planning bodies in coordinating the economic plans of Czechoslovakia and Romania.

Birlea Meets Potac

AU102156 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Prague, AGERPRES 10/7/1984 -- The prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Lubomir Strougal, received on Tuesday Stefan Birlea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the State Planning Committee.

During the interview, reference was made with satisfaction to the relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two parties, countries and peoples, to their ascending course in keeping with the decisions and understandings covenanted during summit interviews.

The same day, talks started in Prague between Stefan Birlea and Svatopluk Potac, deputy prime minister of Czechoslovakia, chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, during which aspects were approached of the expansion of economic collaboration on the basis of specialization and the deepening of mutually advantageous economic cooperation, of the steady increase of commercial exchanges between the two countries over 1986-1990.

HUNGARIAN TU DELEGATION ARRIVES, MET BY HOFFMANN

LD102148 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] A delegation of the Council of Hungarian Trade Unions led by Sandor Gaspar, its chairman and member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Czechoslovakia today for a working visit. At Prague airport they were welcomed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

PRC MINISTER DISCUSSES ENERGY, RAIL COOPERATION

AU091144 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] CTK -- Chen Muhua [minister of foreign economic relations and trade of the PRC], and her entourage were received by Eduard Saul, CSSR minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering [in Prague on 6 July]. They discussed the possibility of cooperation in the sphere of energy and complete metallurgical investment units, electric locomotives, and railroad cars.

The Chinese minister was received by Pavol Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering, the same day. They discussed questions concering the possibilities of the development of all-round cooperation in engineering.

DUTY-FREE IMPORT LIMITS RAISED, RULES REVISED

AU061911 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 4 Jul 84 p 2

["POH"-signed report in the "We Have Asked" column]

[Text] We have asked Dr Jan Vitkovsky, head of the Central Customs Administration of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade: Up to what value can a Czechoslovak citizen import goods free of customs duty?

[Vitkovsky] Until now, the customs regulations permitted a Czechoslovak citizen to import goods duty free for his own or his family's needs valued at Kcs3,000. Effective 1 July, the duty-free limit is being raised to Kcs5,000. The imported goods must be bought abroad for foreign currency which can be, according to the valid regulations, used for the purchase of goods, or they can be acquired as a present. The new decree of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade No 54/84 also makes it possible for members of the family (living in a common household) to combine these amounts. Thus, for example, a four-member family can import duty free a single product valued up to Kcs20,000. This rule, of course, does not apply to motor vehicles. When importing goods one has to be informed about the customs regulations of the state from which the goods are to be imported.

COLOTKA SPEAKS ON ASSERTING SOCIALIST LEGALITY

LD102042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] A Slovak-wide meeting of the leading officials of the public prosecutor's departments in Bratislava today dealt with the implementation of tasks after 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL congress and with the possibilities of further improving the work of this body in the interests of reinforcing socialist legality.

Martin Kovac, prosecutor general of the Slovak Socialist Republic, said in the main report that one of the topical tasks of a public prosecutor's office is to more purposefully coordinate the activities of criminal proceedings bodies in protection of socialist economy, in the struggle against relapses, against criminality of young people and also in an effort to prevent and inhibit illegal enrichment.

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, praised the meritorious work of persecution bodies in asserting socialist legality. He said that more party and civil attention and comprehensive support should be devoted to those collectives and individuals who act uncompromisingly against disorder, slovenliness and various antisocial phenomena. In conclusior he spoke of the importance of socialist legality in reinforcing the ethical-political unity of our peoples, which is of exceptional importance for the protection of peace and socialism in today's complicated world situation.

AUTHORITIES HINDERING LEVOCA PILGRIMAGE

LD072128 Vatican City International Service in Slovak 1745 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] KIPA [Swiss-based CATHOLIC INTERNATIONAL NEWS AGENCY] reports from Bratislava that this year's traditional pilgrimage to Levoca is marked by considerable difficulties The authorities are doing everything to ensure that the pilgrimage to Levoca for Catholics in Slovakia does not become a Slovak Czestochowa. Last year some 150,000 people, of whom one third were young people, came to this shrine to the Virgin Mary on the annual pilgrimage. In 1982 the pilgrimage numbered 100,000 people.

According to the KIPA news agency, a pamphlet has been smuggled abroad which describes the efforts the authorities are making to prevent this pilgrimage. Basic 9-year schools, it is alleged, have received a strict order to organize school outings on 7 and 8 July [date of the Levoca pilgrimage] at which attendance is compulsory. Some roads to Levoca will be blocked, and public transport restricted. At Vychodna a folk festival will be taking place during the pilgrimage. Such diversionary tricks in the past have failed. Certain people are intimidated by these measures, but this year's Levoca pilgrimage is not expected to be a failure.

BRIEFS

STROUGAL RECEIVES AUSTRIAN MINISTER -- Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Karl Lausecker, the Austrian transportation minister, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia. During the talk, which concerned some topical issues connected with the expansion of contacts between both countries, the federal premier assured the guest that Czechoslovakia has a sincere and enduring interest in good, friendly relations with Austria and will create the necessary prerequisites for this, both in the political, economic and cultural spheres. During the discussion some ideas were raised that would make a further contribution to deepening mutual cooperation in industry, capital investment, and in the sector of transportation and communications. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 6 Jul 84 LD]

LEADERS ATTEND MONGOLIAN PARTY -- Yondongiyn Ochir, the Mongolian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a cocktail party in Prague today to mark the national holiday of the Mongolian People's Republic. It was attended by Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra and Milos Jakes, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; and other representatives of Czechoslovakia's political and public life. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 9 Jul 84 LD]

OFFICIALS ATTEND U.S. AMBASSADOR'S 4 JULY PARTY

AU060950 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Mrs Rozanne L. Ridgway, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on Wednesday [4 July] on the occasion of U.S. national day. The invitation was honored by: Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the State Council; Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; as well as other prominent figures of GDR public life, among them, Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR.

CRAXI, ANDREOTTI TALK WITH LEADERS, END VISIT

Discuss Modest Economic Ties

LD091726 Rome International Service in Italian 1555 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Prime Minister Craxi and Foreign Minister Andreotti arrived in the GDR this morning on an official 3-day visit. The agenda for the talks includes East-West relations and bilateral economic relations.

Talks began this afternoon between Craxi and Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and between the two foreign ministers. Relations between the two blocs were discussed. The Italian Government attaches great importance to these relations including the fostering of a gradual return to dialogue between the United States and the USSR which was interrupted following the collapse of the Geneva negotiations on the reduction of intermediate-range nuclear forces.

As far as bilateral economic relations are concerned, they are still at a modest level but the GDR is very interested indeed in bringing the current negotiations with various Italian firms to a successful conclusion. There are contacts at the moment with Fiat for the construction of a car-body factory and for cooperation in the area of agricultural machinery and rail installations. In addition, negotiations are underway in the GDR at the moment with Montedison for the delivery of a chemical factory valued at $40 million and with the Savio company for the delivery of textile machines to the value of $20 million.

Craxi, Honecker on Disarmament

LD092347 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2220 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Differences in judgments and political analyses but ample agreement on matters of principle were displayed in the long meeting in East Berlin between Craxi and GDR President Honecker. The prime ministers and Minister Andreotti are due to return to Rome tomorrow night. Let us listen to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] This is Salvo Mazzolini speaking from East Berlin. During the first day of his visit to East Germany Prime Minister Craxi discussed for almost 3 hours with the East Berlin regime leader Honecker the possibility of resuming disarmament negotiations. No novel features of substance have emerged during the meeting, which will resume tomorrow, as far as official positions are concerned. Honecker in fact stressed the point of view of the communist bloc whereby the resumption of disarmament negotiations can occur only if the West were to dismantle first the already installed Euromissiles.

Craxi, on the other hand, indicated the reopening of negotiations as being the only possible way of taking us back to the situation which existed before the resumption of the arms race. It is a fact, however, that the meeting did not amount to a simple juxtaposition of positions. Beyond the official attitude there emerged on the part of Moscow's principal ally a clear willingness to maintain open channels of communication with the West and to search for solutions which could contribute to an improvement of the international climate. [end recording]

Honecker's Dinner Toast

AU1:1014 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jul 84 p 3

[Toast given by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at the dinner for Italian Premier Bettino Craxi in the State Council building on 9 July]

[Text] Dear Mr Prime Minister, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends and comrades:

Once again I warmly welcome you, Mr Prime Minister, your dear wife, you, Mr Foreign Minister, and the ladies and gentlemen of your party, to the GDR. Italy occupies a respected place in the world in politics, economic affairs, science, and culture. The GDR feels a close attachment to the progressive traditions of the Italian people and their positive influence on the development of European civilization.

Your visit is the first by an Italian prime minister to our country. In view of the growing aggravation of the international situation we regard it as evidence that your country, like ours, is anxious to make a contribution to the creation of maximum trust in the interests of peace. We can note with satisfaction the positive development of relations between our states and peoples. In spite of differences in our social systems, I am sure we will provide good signals for their further development. Our meeting will doubtless evoke a favorable response from all who, in serious and justified concern for peace, seek to redirect international developments onto normal and predictable paths.

As you know, the GDR is situated along the divide between the two most powerful military alliances of our time. It feels obliged, not only because of its geographical situation but also from a sense of history, to contribute actively to the reduction of tensions in East-West relations. What is at stake is a sincere and substantive dialogue calculated to facilitate a return to detente. That is why we regard talks with you, Mr Prime Minister -- the leader of a country whose decisions are important for the situation on our continent -- as important and useful. Our talks today, which passed in a frank and cordial atmosphere, have, I believe I may say, confirmed that.

The GDR desires a revival of the dialogue which -- how could it be otherwise -- evinces a sincere wish to achieve a limitation of armaments and disarmament, both in the nuclear and conventional fields, on the basis of equality and equal security. There is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence.

Despite all our differences, not least in the assessment of current political issues, we agree that there would be neither victors nor vanquished in a nuclear war. It would be tantamount to suicide for mankind. This must never happen. Peace must be made secure with progressively fewer weapons.

Mr Prime Minister, the current international situation is strained by the policy of confrontation and the arms buildup, which is now to be extended to outer space.

The deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear weapons in some West European countries, which carries the risk of destroying the military balance in the world, has started a new round in the arms race and increased the risk of nuclear conflict.

We believe that now more then ever all forces desiring peace and detente are called on to intensify their efforts to defend and preserve peace. The fact that Europe is alive in the fourth decade since the end of World War II is chiefly due to the establishment of an approximate military balance. We regard it as imperative to preserve this balance, to stop the arms spiral immediately and to achieve arms limitation and disarmament. Europe will enjoy a happy future not as an explosive powder keg but free from nuclear weapons. If the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles is stopped and the systems already installed removed, then the Soviet Union and the other socialist states could reverse their countermeasures. The way to resuming the negotiations on the reduction of nuclear weapons would be open.

I share your view, Mr Prime Minister, that we cannot afford to rest until the danger of a nuclear war has been banished forever. Together with its allies the GDR has put forward a whole range of peace proposals whose implementation will ensure that military force is never used, peaceful relations are maintained and conflicts or disputes resolved exclusively by peaceful means. These proposals are highly relevaat in the current situation. We support the Soviet proposal to prevent the militarization of outer space. We regard it as encouraging that many elements supported by your side have gone into the proposals we made from Prague and Moscow. To sum up, we are in favor of everything that tends to make relations between states once again more predictable and to reduce confrontation.

At the Stockholm conference too we are doing what we can so that genuine steps can be agreed to lessen the danger of war and to build political and military confidence. It is our firm conviction that this conference can help to resume detente and indeed to stabilize and deepen it by important political and military measures.

In the interests of improving the international situation, the peace-endangering developments in the Middle East, southern Africa and Latin America must be checked. This includes the absence of external interference, the elimination of tensions and sources of conflict, the prevention of the emergence of new conflicts and the just solution of all international disputes by peaceful means through negotiations.

Mr Prime Minister, our talks today highlighted the possibilities of contributing, jointly and in parallel, to redirecting international affairs along more tranquil lines of continuing cooperation. We regard the development of friendly relations between the GDR and Italy as a stabilizing factor. It is accordingly our joint intention to preserve, consolidate and develop what has been achieved in our relations. This will doubtless exert a positive influence on the European and international climate.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, dear friends and comrades, let us raise our glasses and drink to:

-- further prosperous relations between the GDR and the Italian Republic;

-- peace and the happiness of all peoples;

-- the well-being and the health of the president of the Italian Republic, Mr Alessandro Pertini;

-- your personal well-being, Mr Prime Minister, that of your dear wife as well as to the well-being of all ladies and gentlemen accompanying you.

Craxi's Dinner Speech

LD092113 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1852 GMT 9 Jul 84

["Bettino Craxi's Toast at the Dinner" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jul (ADN) -- The text of Bettino Craxi's toast at the dinner given in his honor is as follows:

Esteemed Mr Chairman, I thank you very much for the hospitality and the friendly reception which has been given to me, to my wife, to Foreign Minister Andreotti, and to the Italian delegation and for the friendly words for our country.

I thank you once more for your invitation to pay an official visit to the GDR, the first visit by an Italian prime minister to your country. It is an important opportunity for dialogue between countries of East and West Europe, a useful opportunity to make new, personal contacts at the highest political level in a desire to better contribute to the strengthening of international understanding. This is a goal which, in a situation which continues to be characterized by tensions, mistrust and suspicion, has very great importance.

In your country, too, I gladly bear direct and committed witness to the feelings of peace and cooperation with which the government of my country and the Italian people are imbued.

For a long time the Italian government has set itself the task of contributing, together with all those who want to do so, to the creation of greater trust in relations between states as an important condition for new and encouraging peace prospects.

Italy makes a generally positive assessment of the results of the detente process on the basis of the ties of cooperation which it has been able to form and consolidate, as well as on the basis of those prospects for rapprochement between the peoples which, despite shadows and incomplete measures, it was able to open up. Italy wants a revival of the initiatives of the dialogue of negotiations and fruitful international relations on a constructive and realistic basis. We do not overestimate the realistic possibilities, but we do not want to ignore any step or any initiative aimed at setting the process of peaceful development in the world in motion again.

You have said, Mr Chairman, that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence. This is deeply true and correct, and we are following with interest every diplomatic initiative which you and your government intend to develop consistently in this direction.

For its part, Italy can, because of its economic structure, only flourish in a climate of free trade and full use of international relations. The principles upon which Italy's constitutional order is based and the genuine dedication to peace of its people expand the dimension of friendship and cooperation of our country significantly and urge the government and all political forces to express this consistently and constantly. Italy belongs to a defensive alliance which practices political solidarity on the basis of a system of principles and values which its members believe. But with the need for the security and defense of this community of values and interests to which we commit ourselves we link the goal of cultivating peaceful relations and cooperation with all states -- irrespective of their social system and their international stance. The Italian Government has acted and acts in accordance with this objective.

We want to make our contribution to activate international dialogue and to give new perspectives to arms control and arms reduction. We are not interested in nor do we take part in a propagandist scenario. An alarmed and disquieted world public must be shown serious commitment and a realistic attitude on the basis of recognition of the legitimate security needs of all. We are confident that under these conditions, without rigid preconditions, negotiations are possible and are in the interests of all those who really want peace in security and stability. Our goal is security at the lowest level of armed forces. We reject the principle of military superiority and regard armaments only as a preventive and deterrent means. Italy was involved in the decisions concerning the necessary balance for the security of Europe and, consequently, for its own security. The systems deployed in Italy are a threat to no one. No one will ever use them as a means of intimidation or for expansionist purposes. To see them in another light would mean wanting to distort reality and truth.

Serious negotiations and a balanced agreement could lead to the lifting and changing of decisions which have already been taken.

We consider the arms race to be absurd at a time when hundreds of thousands are fighting for their daily survival and very many countries are still struggling to overcome a state of economic dependence and underdevelopment. We consider the use of force as a means of settling disputes as unacceptable, and we condemn every attempt to achieve hegemony or to exercise illegal pressure which violates the sovereignty and political independence of the free nations.

Mr Chairman, our talks have made it possible for us, despite different opinions with regard to the reasons for and causes of tensions, to elaborate principles of understanding and common goals: mainly the preservation of peace, of a just and lasting peace, the consolidation of trust and security and the development of international relations with mutual respect for mutual advantage.

Starting from these principles, Italy wants to strengthen its ties of cooperation with the GDR. We believe that there are still unexplored areas and concrete possibilities that have still not been fully exploited for increasing trade and strengthening economic cooperation. New accords, especially in the field of culture, will be signed between our two countries tomorrow. Other treaties which have already been signed will be extended. They will help to broaden the possibilities of constructive cooperation between Italy and the GDR, not only in bilateral interests but also with the perspective of assisting the creation of increased trust in the world.

Judicial, Cultural Agreements

LD101755 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1611 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jul (ADN) -- The GDR and the Italian Republic have agreed to develop the friendly relations between the two countries and to widen their constructive cooperation. Important agreements to this end were signed today in the presence of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Bettino Craxi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic. The ceremony at the official seat of the State Council was attended by other members of the GDR party and state leadership and by those accompanying the Italian prime minister. The official talks between Erich Honecker and Bettino Craxi were successfully concluded earlier.

The documents -- a treaty and two agreements -- were signed by Foreign Ministers Oskar Fischer and Giulio Andreotti.

The ceremony took place in the conference room of the State Council. The two foreign ministers signed a treaty between the GDR and Italy on judicial assistance in civil cases and the exchange of records of civil status. They then signed a government agreement on cultural cooperation and government agreement on the statute and modalities of the work of cultural centers.

State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, and Renato Ruggero, director general for economic affairs, agreed on a document to develop economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and Italy in 1984 and the first half of 1985. This aims at utilizing all opportunities to deepen and consolidate cooperation in the economy, industry, and trade, placing cooperation on a stable long-term foundation and speedily achieving a considerable and dynamic increase in trade between the two countries.

Present at the signing with Erich Honecker and Bettino Craxi were members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Werner Krolikowski, and Guenter Mittag; President of the National Front National Council Lothar Kolditz; Deputy Chairmen of the Council of State Manfred Gerlach and Heinrich Homann; Vice Chairman of the Council of State Heinz Eichler; and the officials of both sides who attended the official talks.

After the signing ceremony Erich Honecker and Bettino Craxi were applauded as they congratulated each other and clinked glasses. The Italian Prime Minister then signed the visitors book in Erich Honecker's study. Thousands of Berliners applauded the two statesmen as they left the building. They carried banners saying "Peaceful cooperation for the well-being of our peoples," "Europe free from nuclear weapons" and "Safeguard peace." The visitor and his host then drove to the airport.

Press Conference

LD102231 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jul (ADN) -- Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi has described his official visit to the GDR as extremely useful, meaningful, enormously interesting, and absolutely positive. At a crowded press conference today in the Italian Embassy in Berlin, he said that his expectations of the talks with GDR representatives had been totally fulfilled. After a statement by Bettino Craxi on the results of the talks and negotiations, he and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti answered numerous questions from journalists. Other members of the Italian head of government's entourage also attended the press conference.

The visit had offered the opportunity to discuss jointly the present situation in Europe and the level of relations between the states of this continent and the whole world. Over and above this, there had been discussion of the prospects for further developing bilateral relations, said Bettino Craxi.

"We think a strengthening of relations between our two countries would be something positive for all the states of Europe," the prime minister stressed. In the talks in Berlin, there had been agreement to search together for opportunities to advance the necessary East-West dialogue. Especially in a time of difficult international problems and tensions, every conceivable and appropriate opportunity had to be used in order to counter the worsening of the climate and to create an atmosphere of international trust, Craxi said. In this regard, Italy and the GDR shared largely identical views.

"I should also like particularly to stress that we have been given an extraordinarily warm welcome here and that genuine feelings of friendship to our country -- Italy -- were expressed." This friendly relationship should be used in order to jointly avert all the dangers which currently threaten peace.

Bettino Craxi said that he was deeply impressed by Erich Honecker's will for peace. "This is a man who saw tragic things in the time of national socialism and who himself suffered as a result of them. He lived through the Nazis' war, and all that that involves, such as limitation of personal freedom. And I clearly felt that it was this which gave him his will for peace. I have heared from him how he genuinely wants peace, as we also want peace," said Craxi. Italy is also profoundly interested in peace. Hence the attempt has been made to find where there are possibilities to open up new developments at the appropriate time, to try to get back to a constructive dialogue. Doubtless there still remain differing views, which everyone knows. "These differences will continue to exist; but this does not present us from working together. At the talks yesterday, I gained the clear impression that in many respects there is good will and the good intention to overcome the negative aspects of the present situation in order to get out of the impasse. As I said, these talks were extremely useful."

The Italian head of government also gave this assessment to the discussion of bilateral relations. As far as cooperation in trade and the economy was concerned, positive results had already been achieved, but were not yet sufficient. "After all, we are talking here of two highly developed industrial states, and there are certainly many opportunities which are interesting for both sides and which we wish to exploit," said Bettino Craxi.

The governments of both states feel responsible for putting into effect what has been agreed in Berlin. Foreign Minister Andreotti had already discussed specific measures in talks with the GDR side. "We have also told representatives of the GDR Government that we think positive development of relations between the two German states is very valuable," said Bettino Craxi. Such a development was "of immense value for the whole of Europe" and represented "a considerable contribution to the promotion of peace and security in Europe." At the end of his statement, the Italian prime minister once again expressed gratitude for the friendship and openness which had been shown him and his entourage in the GDR.

When asked about the prospects for negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament, Bettino Craxi said that such talks very much depended on finding the right moment. It was a positive and concrete sign that experts from the United States and the USSR will come together to talk about arms in space.

The prime minister confirmed that he also spoke to Erich Honecker about the possibility of creating nuclear-free zones. Erich Honecker briefed him about his exchange of views on this topic with Swedish Prime Minister Olaf Palme and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

Bettino Craxi went on to say that in his talks the impression had been confirmed that Erich Honecker has the firm will to contribute to a favorable climate for disarmament negotiations. The GDR State Council chairman had produced many good ideas on this.

Asked about Italy's stance on the proposal of the socialist countries for the conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of force between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO, the prime minister said that Italy took a positive view of such an initiative. Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and also spoken about this with Hermann Axen, chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the GDR People's Chamber. Both Politicians agreed that specific steps toward such a treaty should be taken within the framework of the Stockholm conference.

Asked once again about the GDR's will for peace, Craxi said that security had been the big topic in his talks. In the talks both sides were at pains to develop a message of new trust to make readiness for peace visible. In this sense, the meeting also led to a better overall understanding. The prime minister said that there thus was an attempt to reduce suspicion somewhat and to create a climate of trust again so that one could tackle the problems with confidence.

Asked about the content of the cultural agreement between the GDR and Italy, Foreign Minister Andreotti said that it would contribute to the promotion of mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries. This end would be served by the setting up of cultural centers in Berlin and Rome. There were also plans for the exchange of creative workers and scholars, cooperation between universities, in research, in films, in musical life and in other spheres. Cooperation at the government level would be continued by meetings of ministers in the sphere of health and science and technology.

Remarks on 'Walls' Omitted

LD111028 Hamburg DPA in German 0940 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] East Berlin, 11 Jul (DPA) -- Today's GDR press has edited out remarks made by Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi at an East Berlin press conference about "Dismantling a wall of suspicion and mistrust" and "other kinds of walls." NEUES DEUTSCHLAND reported, in indirect fashion, that Craxi had described his talks in East Berlin as an attempt to reduce suspicion and to restore a climate of trust. The paper did not use the term "wall." Craxi told the press yesterday that he hoped his visit had helped gradually to dismantle the "large wall of suspicion and distrust." He then spoke in general terms and without mentioning the Berlin Wall, about "his hope that other kinds of walls, relics of the cold war, would be demolished in the course of time." The GDR press quotes his remark that "we regard a positive development in the relations between the two German states as very valuable," that such a development is of "tremendous value for Europe" and represents a major contribution to the advancement of peace and security in Europe.

Departure Message to Honecker

LD102345 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2101 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jul (ADN) -- Bettino Craxi, prime minister of the Republic of Italy, has sent a message to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, which said: "At the moment I leave the territory of the GDR, I would like once again to express to you my sincere gratitude for the friendly reception given both to me and to the Italian delegation, and to express my full satisfaction with the constructive results of the visit. I am certain that the relations between our states will receive important impetus from the talks we held in Berlin. Our meeting also strengthened the joint commitment of Italy and the GDR to contribute to the creation of better international understanding and also a greater measure of trust for the protection and preservation of peace."

Honecker Sees Off Craxi

LD101753 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jul (ADN) -- Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi ended his 2-day official visit to the GDR today. He was warmly seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Several thousand Berliners lined up along the airport perimeter to cheer the Italian prime minister. There was a military ceremony in honor of the guest. Them Bettino Craxi and his delegation took their leave.

SED CONSTRUCTION DELEGATION VISITS WEST BERLIN

AU060958 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] West Berlin (ADN) -- A delegation of construction experts of the SED headed by Gerhard Troelitzsch, member of the Central Committee and head of the Construction Department, was in Berlin-West on Wednesday. It was returning a visit of a group of SPD functionaries from West Berlin that had acquainted itself with the implementation of the SED's housing construction program and the housing policy in the GDR in January this year.

The SED delegation acquainted itself with the situation in the city and housing construction sector. During its visit it had a talk with Peter Ulrich, land chairman of the SPD. The delegation had an exchange of views with social-democratic members of the House of Representatives and visited new buildings and reconstruction areas.

SPD'S VOIGT ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS TALK WITH SED

AU061130 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jul 84 p 5

[Excerpts] Bonn (ADN) -- Karsten Voigt, foreign political spokesman of the SPD Bundestag parliamentary group, called the talks on questions of banning chemical weapons and creating a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe between representatives of the SED Central Committee and the SPD Executive Committee in Berlin "open, businesslike, and constructive."

The talks between the two delegations showed an awareness of the problem and were conducted in a result-oriented way, according to Voigt. Both sides let themselves be guided by the idea of joint security and a community of responsibility of both German states. The SPD representatives gained the impression that the GDR leadership will contribute within the framework of its possibilities to limiting the damage caused by the failure of the Geneva negotiations on intermediate-range missiles and the beginning of the deployment and will contribute to achieving a change for the better.

FRG'S DREGGER INSULTS LEADERS, OPPOSES GOOD TIES

AU091425 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7/8 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by "our Bonn correspondent": "Barrage of Fire"]

[Text] In the meantime it is an open secret here in Bonn that the efforts to develop relations between the FRG and the GDR are under a barrage from certain corners of the government camp. For quite some time it has been supposed that some of the crude attacks in the media of the Springer concern could be attributed to that. Now this seems to become confirmed, for a few days ago none other than the chairman of the CDU-CSU parliamentary group, Mr Dregger himself, sang the same song. In an interview given to the Bonn paper GENERALANZEIGER he has rejected the possibility of a normalization of the relations between the two German states and made mean attacks against the GDR. He assumes the role of a person who can demand something from the GDR. A big mistake. He is not ready to work for withdrawing the new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons threatening the life of people.

He does not seem to bother about the irrefutable fact that the securing of peace is the supreme dictate, especially for shaping the relations between the FRG and the GDR. Instead of that he slanders the GDR and undertakes a renewed, very impudent attempt to interfere in its internal affairs. And what is even more, he uses insults against the GDR leadership which, even in the view of those here, is at present working with political consistency and farsightedness for the stabilization of peace, the calming of the international situation, and the preservation of the results of detente in the relationship between the two states. Obviously the word of FRG President Weizsaecker on the "responsibility for the climate" seemed to have escaped his attention completely. Here in Bonn they ask the question whether the attacks of Mr Dregger are a result of his inability to break away from thinking in cold war terms or whether the positive development of things between the two German states is to be disturbed on purpose. One recalls that only recently the government spokesman declared that he who acts in this way "inflicts harm and basically does not agree with the overall direction." To solve the contradiction between this undoubtedly correct statement and the views of the chairman of the CDU-CSU parliamentary group is, however, a matter that no one can take from the leadership of the Bonn Government coalition.

STAATSKAPELLE MUSICIAN DEFECTS TO FRG IN JAPAN

OW101349 Tokyo KYODO in English 1344 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Tokyo, July 10 KYODO -- Another East German musician defected in Japan and left for West Germany Tuesday night, Japanese officials said. The officials identified the defector as Jochen Ameln, 31, a cellist of the Staatskapelle Berlin Orchestra.

Ameln visited the West German Embassy here to apply for political asylum Monday. Ameln left Japan by a Lufthansa flight bound for Frankfurt Tuesday night after Japanese Foreign Ministry officials met him to confirm his intention.

Last Tuesday, Wolfhard Pencz, a 27-year-old cellist of the same East German orchestra, defected and left for West Germany. The Staatskapelle Berlin Orchestra, which is popular among Japanese, came to Japan on June 15 and opened a Japan tour on June 17. The orchestra was scheduled to perform 21 rounds of concert across the country through Thursday.

West Germany is swift to issue visas for East German defectors, they said.

TISCH ADDRESSES FDGB-CGT FRIENDSHIP MEETING

AU060924 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jul 84 p 3

[Helmut Rieck and Franz Boehm report on friendship meeting between the FDGB and French General Labor Confederation in Karl-Marx-Stadt on 3 July]

[Excerpts] At the Karl-Marx VEB Numerik on Tuesday afternoon hundreds of working people of the enterprise which produces microelectronic controls for machine tools, industrial robots, and processing machines, cordially welcomed the CGT [General Labor Confederation] Delegation, headed by general secretary Henri Krasucki, and Harry Tisch.

In an address Harry Tisch expressed the great pleasure to be able to welcome such a representative delegation of the French General Labor Confederation in the GDR.

The most important problem that has to be solved is the securing of peace, Harry Tisch declared.

He explained the view of the GDR in the present peace-threatening situation: "The striving of the U.S. Administration for domination and the deployment of its new nuclear first-strike weapons in Europe, above all in the FRG, has caused severe tensions in international relations.

"The socialist countries of the Warsaw Pact have responded to the threat of the missiles directed at them with countermeasures within the framework of preserving the military balance. However, as before, they are in favor of stopping this development and reversing it and declare that if the American first-strike weapons disappear, they will reverse their countermeasures.

"That would create the basis for resuming negotiations with the aim to free Europe from both intermediate-range nuclear weapons and tactical nuclear weapons. Alongside the Soviet Union and the other socialist states," Harry Tisch stressed, "we are for this and other socialist peace initiatives. We try to unite for this all peace-willing forces in a broad coalition of common sense. In this we know that we are in full agreement with our French colleagues from the CGT."

STOPH RECEIVES ROMANIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

AU060936 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday [3 July] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is visiting Berlin for consultations within the framework of the GDR-Socialist Republic of Romania Economic Committee.

It was underscored during the talks that in view of the policy of confrontation and arms race pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly of the United States, the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states is of invaluable importance for securing world peace. As was reaffirmed in the talks, the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union constitute a realistic alternative to the military course of the United States and of NATO. Deepening the cooperation between the member countries of CEMA in all fields of social development is an important factor of the further successful development of each individual country as well as for the socialist community of states as a whole.

The interlocutors noted with respect to the state of cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania that purposeful work was performed by the responsible organs of both countries on implementing the measures agreed upon between Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu in June 1980 for the further development and deepening of economic relations. It was possible to achieve good results particularly in the areas of specialization and cooperation of production, in scientific-technical cooperation and in commodity exchange. In this context the long-term program for the main directions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, for specialization and cooperation until 1990 of March 1981 and the complementary programs concluded in addition to it constitute an important basis for the further continuous development of the economic relations of the two countries. Participating in the talks, which were conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Gheorghe Caranfil, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the GDR, was also present.

U.S. MISSILES NEAR JAPAN WILL THREATEN PEACE

AU091420 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Jul 84 p 2

[Lajos Pietsch article: "Tomahawks and Japan"]

[Text] The U.S. Defense Department has recently officially declared that it has begun to equip its Navy with Tomahawk cruise missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads. Although details about the deployment of the missiles were not published, it is common knowledge from earlier that, after Western Europe, the United States has selected the Asian and Pacific areas as the theater for its military deployment aimed at surrounding the Soviet Union. A considerable part of the Tomahawks will be deployed on the submarines and surface ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet (the Pacific fleet). The U.S. 7th fleet is stationed in the immediate vicinity of Japan and its ships regularly call at the ports of the island state.

The deployment of the U.S. missiles was still only a plan when the Japanese peace-loving forces started a national protest campaign. Their reasoning and fear are understandable and justified: The appearance of Tomahawks dramatically increases the danger of nuclear war in the area, and the probability that Japan would also be a victim of such a confrontation is extremely high.

This is the very reason why the demonstrators against the Tomahawks chose first of all the antinuclear defense principles as thier slogan. In Japan there is a law, in memory of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, that stipulates that the country will not produce or store nuclear weapons and will not bring or allow them on its territory. The protest movements have acquired greater and greater dimensions. On 27 May, for instance, hundreds of thousands demonstrated against the Tomahawks, and a symbolic human chain was formed around the U.S. bases. In June there was almost no day without some sort of peace action, starting from the mass rallies and the peace caravans departing from various cities generally in the direction of Hiroshima or Nagasaki and ending with the signature campaign against nuclear weapons. Among the participants there can equally be found workers, students, office workers, scientists, and church officials. Not one district governor or city mayor has yet called the government to account for how the antinuclear principles and the deployment of Tomahawks can be harmonized. All the signs show that this is only the beginning and Japan is facing "hot" months.

The government, however, confirms its support for the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in the area, saying that: "We are talking about steps intended to reestablish the nuclear balance of power." It has also made clear for its part that it will not question the U.S. deployment of Tomahawks in the country. That is, so long as the United States has not clearly stated the opposite, the U.S. warships, for instance, "have dropped their missiles in the ocean" before calling at the ports. And till then, so to speak, there is no question of violation of antinuclear principles.

U.S. PREPARING FOR NICARAGUAN INVASION

LD101551 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] In the view of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, the counterrevolutionaries are preparing for the formation of a provisional government with American support. According to information received in Managua, the CIA is planning to establish a 4,500-strong mercenary army with the task of occupying Nicaraguan territory around the country's borders.

The statement, issued in Nicaragua, notes that if this action were to prove successful, the provisional government would request direct American intervention, 20 U.S. warships have already been designated for carrying troops.

Gyorgy Bernat comments on this report:

It has been said for a long time in Nicaragua that an attack from outside could begin at any time. Despite the debates in Washington and the reluctance of the legislature, the Reagan administration has resolved to overthrow the left-leaning Nicaraguan regime by military means. It is already obvious that the counterrevolutionaries trained in Honduras -- the remnants of the former dictator's army, defeated almost 5 years ago -- have failed to achieve their aims. In other words, the destruction of crops and plants and the paralyzing of ports have not turned the population against the leaders. The damage suffered by the economy has not affected Nicaragua's defense capability. All resources serve the Army. This is accepted in Nicaragua, even at the price of there being less and less everyday consumer goods for the population.

This is not what the counterrevolutionaries expected. It was partly due to this that it has been announced in Honduras -- where they have found refuge -- that their presence would no longer be tolerated in the border areas. Let us ignore for a moment the tactical considerations behind this decision and also the fact that it is one thing what the Honduras Government says and another what the Army, disregarding the politicians, may do. However, this announcement represents a certain change. Part of this change -- seeing the failure of the earlier methods -- is why a new army is now being recruited from professional soldiers, Latin American mercenaries. The ultimate purpose of this is the same as that of the participants in the earlier attempts, namely, to occupy a part of Nicaragua, form a provisional government, and request direct aid from the United States and its Latin American allies.

As Daniel Ortega said in an interview he gave to the radio here in Budapest, according to logical considerations, no attack is to be expected before the U.S. presidential elections in November. This is because an invasion in Central America would provide good arguments for Reagan's opponents. However, Ortega observed at the same time that this was only true in theory because the foreign policy activities of the Reagan administration had demonstrated that one should not refer to logic when analyzing them. That is why defense preparations for an American invasion are underway even before the 19 July national holiday. Part of the weaponry required for defense has already been acquired by Nicaragua, but, as the contry's leader said, the deployment of modern Air Force-planes is being delayed because pilots are currently under training. It was after this statement that news on a threatening invasion in the near future became public.

SHULTZ' MALAYSIA TALKS SHOW DIFFERENCES OVER PRC

LD101956 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' talks in Malaysia have been marked by a difference of opinions concerning China's role in Southeast ASia. Malaysia, whose population is 40 percent Chinese, does not agree with the view that an economically strengthened and stable China could become an important factor in the stability of the entire Southeast Asian region.

The Malaysian Government, together with Indonesia, is of the opinion that the small capitalist countries of Southeast Asia should improve dialogue with Vietnam in order to improve relations and reduce tensions.

VARKONYI MEETS SPANISH LEADER, COMPLETES VISIT

Need for Detente Discussed

LD101852 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] After a 2-day visit Peter Varkonyi has left Madrid for home. Ferenc Kiraly sums up the Hungarian foreign minister's program:

[Kiraly] The Spanish press paid special attention to our foreign minister's visit, emphasizing that there are still many unexploited opportunities in economic cooperation. Spanish television is broadcasting this evening a 1-hour program on Hungary on its main channel.

The head of the Hungarian delegation held talks with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. Concerning the international situation, the two sides agreed that the process of detente must be resumed, and reaffirmed their stance that disputed international issues must be resolved through substantive negotiations.

Our foreign minister invited the Spanish prime minister to visit Hungary on behalf of Premier Gyorgy Lazar. Peter Varkonyi was this afternoon received by King Juan Carlos. The two foreign ministers, Fernando Moran and his Hungarian counterpart, surveyed Hungarian-Spanish relations and examined the possibilities for their further development. They then signed agreements concerning economic and industrial cooperation and the abolition of dual taxation.

Economic Agreements Signed

LD110918 Budapest MTI in English 0630 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Madrid, July 10 (MTK) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, who paid a two-day official visit to Spain on the invitation of Minister of Foreign Affairs Fernando Moran, completed his talks Tuesday [10 July].

Peter Varkonyi met King Juan Carlos of Spain Tuesday.

Earlier the two foreign ministers held comprehensive talks on topical international issues, and shared the view that all states concerned must contribute to a better spirit of confidence, and the stabilization of peace and security in Europe. The foreign ministers expressed the commitment of their governments to act in international relations in compliance with the principles formulated in the Helsinki Final Act and at the Madrid conference.

The parties surveyed the state and further development of Hungarian-Spanish relations and stated that despite a recent acceleration in the development of relations, they have not reached the desired and possible level. Both foreign ministers see an opportunity to further develop cooperation, particularly in economic, technical and scientific fields. In the spirit of this endeavour the foreign ministers signed an agreement on economic and industrial cooperation, the exclusion of double-taxation, and exchanged the ratifications of the Hungarian-Spanish consular agreement.

Peter Varkonyi invited Fernando Moran to Hungary who accepted the invitation with thanks.

The Hungarian foreign minister left Madrid Tuesday evening.

Returns 10 July

LD110920 Budapest MTI in English 0641 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, who paid an official visit to Spain on the invitation of Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran, returned to Budapest late Tuesday evening [10 July]. He was met at Ferihegy Airport by Antonio Sanchez Jara, charge d'affaires of the Spanish Embassy in Budapest.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE MONGOLIA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD110910 Budapest MTI in English 0637 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI) -- Hungarian leaders Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar have sent a telegram of greetings to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the national day of the Mongolian People's Republic, the 63d anniversary of the victorious popular revolution.

The telegram emphasizes, inter alia:

"Our party, government and people highly appreciate the results achieved by the Mongolian people in the construction of socialist society, and their economic and cultural development under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party since the victory of the revolution.

"The active foreign policy of the Mongolian People's Republic contributes to the people's struggle for peace and security, and is appreciated on the Asian Continent and all over the world.

"It is our pleasure to call to mind the fraternal friendship and comprehensive internationalist relations of our parties, countries and peoples which develop in a balanced manner, under the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

"We highly appreciate the recent presidential meeting which has contributed to the deepening of cooperation. We are convinced that the new friendship and cooperation agreement will serve as a stable basis for the further development of our relations."

OVARI-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRAGUE MEETING

LD102108 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] A party delegation has left for Prague to attend a conference of the socialist countries' sister parties at which party secretaries for international and ideological issues are to participate. The delegation is headed by Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. Its members are Gyorgy Aczel and Matyas Szuros, two other secretaries of the Central Committee.

ECONOMIC SUCCESSES ATTRACT WESTERN INTEREST

LD101818 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 10 Jul 84

[From the "This Is What They Say About Us" program with Gyula Bereczky and Jozsef Szabo and unidentified announcer]

[Test] [Szabo] We are discussing an article by (Alloro Ranzoni) carried on "Panorama" under the heading "Goulash and Garnishing." The author gives an acceptable overview of Hungary's economic situation. However, I would question the subheading of the article: "Hungary, the Economic Miracle of the East."

[Bereczky] I am in full agreement with you, because there is no question of any kind of miracle. What we are dealing with is no more than a West European fashion whereby our economic position and achievement are described either as a model or a miracle of the East. As has been said so often in our own previous discussions, let me reiterate that the shaping of an economic policy in line with conditions in Hungary has undoubtedly aroused interest both in the East and the West. As for our management system, which provides the appropriate framework for the realization of plans, this has led to debates, partly due to lack of understanding, both at home and abroad. But let us not preempt our discussion but rather listen to a few excerpts from the article carried on "Panorama."

[Announcer] What is a Hungarian? An amusing answer given to that in Budapest is that he is someone who earns 4,000 forints a month, of which he spends 7,000, and the rest he puts in his bank account. He earns 4,000 forints for his work at a state-run enterprise while he probably makes another 3,000 forints by working in one of the 15,000 economic work collectives. This is the latest invention in Hungary, this veritable research laboratory. It is a kind of private cooperative of work-place colleagues who use the facilities of their enterprise but work for themselves. Finally, to recall the joke in our introduction, a Hungarian puts in the bank the money earned from a third job, such as being a driver for a small private enterprise.

Is Hungary a paradise of private enterprise in the communist world? Officially, it is not. According to statistics the private sector -- namely artisans, tradesmen, and small entrepreneurs who may employ up to 12 members of their family, apprentices, or workers -- provides only 4.8 percent of the country's production. The state and socialist sector in general accounts for 95.2 percent of production. However, even the statistics accept that at least 70 percent of Hungarians have some kind of second job. To sum up, it can be stated that the quality of life of Hungary's 10.7 million population is without parallel among the existing socialist countries.

The range of goods in the shops is abundant. Last year 7 million tourists visited this country, and the assault on the shops by tourists from both East and West has become a permanent feature of life. The forint has become Eastern Europe's strongest currency. If the world of currencies were no longer the plaything of some kind of lunacy and if we solved a few more still outstanding problems in the sphere of our own internal conditions, we could put the issue of convertibility on the agenda, as Imre Tarafas, head of the economic advisers to the Hungarian National Bank, puts it.

There is also the opportunity, as part of a further far-reaching reform, for the directors of state enterprises who currently occupy their posts as a result of political decisions, to be elected by boards of directors, made up of representatives of the enterprise management, the ministry concerned, and the workers. This will be a gigantic step for Hungary, where the central planning of production was brought to an end in 1968.

[Bereczky] In this brief discussion we cannot deal with every single detail of this long article. We have only had a chance to quote some of the more important statements. We consider the last of these excerpts to be important because we too feel that this decision is of very great significance. It will mobilize forces further and political life will become more lively. The new creative forces which can become part of the economic circulation may bring about a beneficial blood transfusion.

[Szabo] I hope nobody is making the mistake of thinking that this is some kind of a panicky, fire-fighting measure. We are not saying that the current leadership or those in managerial positions in the past carried out poor, unproductive work. What this policy is designed to achieve in the current phase of the country's economic development is the assertion of goals, formulated in the past, which aim to raise the standard of management to a higher level.

The Hungarian cooperative movement has proved over the past few decades that choosing managers is accompanied by a great sense of responsibility. A collective decision and its results, based on the views of many, will always receive greater support than appointments made from above.

[Bereczky] Naturally, we have needed time to get as far as this. Moreover, there has also been the need for the assertion of a policy which has won over more people every year to support political objectives. I can recall the time when the participants at the very first annual general meetings of cooperatives stood firmly behind the principle of electing their own candidates for managers. Some people were frightened by this and wondered what would come of it. The will of the authorities may not be asserted, they argued. Well, dear listeners, the will of the authorities is unambiguously clear today. In accordance with that the largest possible number of people must be involved in the preparation of decisions and in thinking together. Besides outlining the rules of the democratic game, it is now time to apply in everyday life the decisions and resolutions of the forums of democracy.

[Szabo] The article we have just discussed summed up the experiences of a journalist who visited Hungary. We have not dealt in our conversation with the quality of life, supplies in the shops, the general mood and atmosphere in Budapest. I believe that it is now unnecessary for us to talk often and in detail aout this. It is a good thing that well-ordered life has become the natural state, the norm, in Hungary.

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL TALKS WITH CSSR -- Budapest, July 2 (MTI) -- Matyas Timar, president of the National Bank of Hungary, paid a visit to Czechoslovakia June 27-30 on the invitation of Jan Steiskal, president of the State Bank of Czechoslovakia. The bankers surveyed the cooperation of the two banks, and exchanged views on international financial issues. Matyas Timar met Svatopluk Potac, deputy prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Jaroslav Kansky, deputy prime minister of the Slovak Socialist Republic. Matyas Timar has returned to Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 2 Jul 84 LD]

SPEECHES, COMMUNIQUE FROM PLANINC'S VISIT

Jaruzelski Dinner Toast

AU061258 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jul 84 p 2

[Speech delivered by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski at a reception at the Palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw on 3 July given in honor of Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Planinc, esteemed Yugoslav comrades and friends: I sincerely greet you, Comrade Planinc, and welcome the members of your SFRY Federal Executive Council delegation.

Your visit confirms the successful development of the mutual respect that characterizes the relations between our states and peoples. This is, at the same time, a good occasion to make a joint review of the possibilities of the further development of these relations.

The traditions of friendship and liking between our peoples have a centuries-old history, for they go back to the period of the struggle for freedom and independence, of national and social liberation. These traditions increased during our joint fight against the Nazi aggressors during World War II. The revolutionary sociopolitical changes that took place in our countries enriched the achievements of the friendship between them with a comprehensive, and mutually beneficial cooperation.

An important role in this cooperation is played by the active cooperation, based on the principles of internationalism, between the PZPR and the LCY.

We assess the political, social, and cultural cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia positively. A good omen for its further development is the increasing bilateral contacts between our parties, governments, social organizations, and friendly districts and towns.

The economic and scientific-technological cooperation between both countries is developing well. However, we still see many unused reserves in this sphere. We have devoted much time in our current talks to looking for the possiblity of using them to the full by basing our cooperation on long-term and stable foundations, especially by developing our cooperation and specialization and further increasing trade. We are pleased with the mutual understanding we have reached as well as with the mutual desire to develop beneficial relations and solutions bilaterally.

Esteemed comrades, the fourth decade of the PPR is drawing to a close. This was a time of revolutionary changes and the great historical advance of our country and our people, in which there was no shortage of painful experiences. The last years were particularly difficult. By defending socialism, we stood in the path of the counterrevolution. We are continuing the implementation of the program of socialist renewal that we adopted at the Ninth PZPR Congress, which was confirmed at the National PZPR Conference.

The role of the workers class and its Marxist-Leninist party is consolidating itself in the country's affairs.

The normalization and stabilization processes we embarked on are progressing -- an expression of this was the results of the elections for the people's councils. Various difficulties are gradually being overcome. This is favored by the long-term reorganization of the Polish economy toward a permanent connection with the Soviet Union and socialist countries.

The recent Moscow CEMA summit session was of great importance for increasing the pace and developing the scale of the economic, scientific, and technological integration and ensuring our joint security. In our opinion, it created beneficial conditions for both the further consolidation of cooperation as well as for the economic situation of the entire world of socialism.

The recent period brought with it a significant aggravation of the class struggle in the world, and, as a result of theconfrontational policy of the United States and the reactionary circles of NATO, the international situation has greatly worsened.

East-West relations have entered a profound crisis period whose scope has touched on all spheres of international affairs. The threat to peace is growing along with the danger of a thermonuclear war, which is particularly contributed to by the deployment of the new U.S. missiles on the territories of certain Western European countries. Imperialism is attempting to interfere in the internal affairs of various states and is imposing, especailly on Poland, illegal economic sanctions, a political boycott, and propaganda aggression.

European security is also being threatened by the growing revisionist and revanchist trends in the FRG and the questioning of the territorial-political order, which was shaped as a result of the inseparable accords drawn up at Yalta and Potsdam.

The Polish and Yugoslav people, who went through such hard experiences during World War II, know full well the value and the price of peace. They have the moral right and duty to defend it and oppose all attempts to undermine the foundations of the security of Europe and the world.

We express our espect for the contribution that socialist Yugoslavia is making to the strengthening of peace and international cooperation as one of the initiators of and an active participant in the nonaligned movement.

By being a permanent part of the Warsaw Pact, Poland resolutely supports the halting of the arms race in favor of the peaceful coexistence and equal cooperation between sovereign states and nations. We actively speak in favor of the unification of all the forces of socialism and social progress in the struggle for peace and the security of the nations. The cooperation of both our countries on the international arena is also an important factor serving the implementation of these tasks.

Dear comrades and friends, the Polish nation, the workers class, and the working people, express their respect for the historical achievements that the peoples of Yugoslavia have brought about during the past decades. The name of Josip Broz Tito is inseparably linked with these achievements -- the leader of the heroic battle for the liberation of your peoples, an outstanding aktivist of the international communist and workers movement, and a great statesman and friend of Poland. I had the chance to be in Belgrade in person among those who were paying tribute to him during the days in May 1980 that were so painful to the Yugoslav peoples.

We are sincerely pleased that frinedly Yugoslavia is successfully continuing the work of building socialism and is resolving the present difficult problems.

The achievements of the friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples are great. They serve well the socialist changes in both countries, and they are also a contributing factor to the strengthening of mutual understandinng and solidarity between the forces of socialism and social progress on a world scale.

We are tracing the development of our bilateral relations with optimism.

We are convinced that your friendly visit and the talks we had during it, as well as the decisions we made will further tighten the bonds of Polish-Yugoslav friendship and cooperation.

I propose a toast to the following:

-- the prosperity of the Yugoslav peoples;
-- the fraternal cooperation between Poland and Yugoslav;
-- the unity of all the forces of progress and socialism;
-- your health, esteemed Comrade Planinc;
-- the health of all the Yugoslav guests here present;
-- the victory of the cause of peace and socialism!

Planinc's Response

AU061044 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jul 84 p 2

[Toast by Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, at a reception in her honor at the palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw on 3 July]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski, dear comrades and friends: Thank you for the invitation to visit the PPR and, on behalf of those accompanying me, thank you for your sincere hospitality and warm words. Your welcome, your thoughtful attention, and the friendly feelings with which you surround us are an expression of the traditional friendship joining our countries. It is a friendship that was particularly consolidated during the cruel years of war, in which we suffered huge sacrifices while fighting not only for our freedom, but for our very existence. Subjected to the same fate, both the Yugoslavs and the Poles trod that road with courage and honor, and with such experience of the terror of war and violence, they know the value of the struggle for peace and justice best.

It gives me pleasure to be able to say this here, in heroic Warsaw, on the 40th anniversary of the foundation of a new, socialist Poland, and on the eve of Yugoslavia's veteran's day, which we celebrate in memory of 4 July, 1941, when under Tito's leadership the decision was made to commence a national uprising against the invaders of our country. A large number of your fellow countrymen also took part in this World War II struggle throughout almost the whole of Yugoslavia. They will remain a part of our history forever.

We praise the results of the long-lasting and fruitful Polish-Yugoslav cooperation. We look in confidence to the further development of this cooperation. Our relations are based on independence, sovereignty, noninterference, and equality, coupled with a full mutual recognition and respect for our own roads of socialist domestic development and for the differences between our countries' international positions. That is the very reason why we may constantly develop these relations, broadening the framework for real mutual interests and for objective possitilities of cooperation. In this way, the friendship between both our socialist countries is becoming richer with new contents.

These we also see as important conditions for a further comprehensive development of our cooperation in all spheres -- politics, economy, science, culture, technology, sports, and tourism. We also see these as possibilities for an even better mutual understanding.

A further development of our economic cooperation deserves particular attention. Your words, Comrade Jaruzelski, have strengthened my conviction that our interests here coincide to a large extent. We, above all our economic organizations, should receive all possibilities of broadening economic cooperation between our two countries.

Here I wish to give a special mention to coproduction and specialization. We both have 20 years of experience and good results in this sphere. We are convinced that in numerous spheres of the economy it is possible to usefully combine our knowledge and raise the level of cooperation. This is a road guaranteeing the stability of our relations and optimum results for both sides.

Esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski, dear friends, we are deeply concerned about the unfavorable development of international relations, just as you are. Supporting the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, in which the SFRY, as one of its founders, is very active, we are firmly convinced that it is high time to leave aside dangerous confrontation and designs for superiority and to get down to concrete talks on urgent problems in the spirit of the generally recognized principles of peaceful coexistence. Yugoslavia actively supports a world where stable peace is guaranteed and where there is greater security, cooperation, and development possibilities for all. This demands above all a halt to the arms race and an end to interference in the domestic affairs of any country or region whatsoever, together with full respect for all countries' right to a free and secure development. This is an important prerequisite for eliminating the numerous crisis cauldrons and establishing peace, in which fear of violence will give way to equal security for nations great and small, in which bridges of wide cooperation will be thrown over divisions, and in which the poverty and backwardness of many countries will be overcome thanks to universal international aid and international relations within the framework of a just world economic order.

It is quite understandable that Yugoslavia and Poland devote particular attention to European security and cooperation. Cooperating with other countries, especially with nonaligned and neutral ones, Yugoslavia is acting energetically for the sake of the consistent implementation of the principles contained in the CSCE Helsinki Final Act and in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and of the results of similar talks, all of which will bring greater peace and wiser cooperation possibilities to all the nations in our part of the world. A basic prerequisite here is a close observance of the sovereign rights and territorial integrity plus the inviolability of the frontiers of all European states. In these and many other matters serving peace and progress, the aims of both our countries are largely convergent during our cooperation on the international arena.

The unfavorable development of international political and economic relations is hitting the economies of many countries. In addition, it is making us in Yugoslavia make maximum use of our own resources and potential and increase the exchange of goods and knowledge with the whole world. Our long-term economic stabilization program and further economic development are based on this. This program enjoys the universal support of the workers class and all working people in Yugoslavia, for it permits, within the framework of our system of self-government, a direct and responsible influence on one's own fate and future. As we often stress, self-government and a policy of nonalignment are seen by us not only as a guarantee of our independence, stabilization, and prosperity, but also as our duty toward those socialist ideals that have been our inspiration during the whole of our most recent history.

We have been and still are watching very closely the socialist development of friendly Poland. Up to now we have expressed the conviction on numerous occasions that only the Polish nation, the PZPR, and other socialist, democratic, and patriotic forces in Poland have the calling and ability to implement socialist renewal in full and without foreign intervention, and conduct the further development of their country with full swing.

We note and welcome with understanding and feeling all the efforts of the Polish workers class and Polish nation to reach these goals that understandably serve Poland and its citizens, but at the same time also serve cooperation, security, prosperity, and peace in Europe and the world. In this respect we particularly value your personal contribution, Comrade Jaruzelski, and that of your government, understanding as you do the entire complexity of the situation and the responsibility and duties resting on you as statesman and political leader.

We appreciate the fact that the present visit and talks are a new stimulus for closer cooperation between both our socialist countries. We regard them as our joint contribution toward the broad European and world designs for better understanding, rapprochement, and cooperation.

Thanking you once again for your sincere hospitality, I propose a toast to your health, esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski, to the health of all the Polish friends present, and to the further comprehensive development of Polish-Yugoslav cooperation and friendship. To the favorable socialist development and universal growth of the PPR.

Joint Communique

AU091220 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jul 84 p 2

["Joint PPR-SFRY Communique" issued in Warsaw on 5 July]

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] of the SFRY, paid an official, friendly visit to Poland from 3-5 July on the invitation of the PPR Government, which was sent by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

Milka Planinc, FEC president, was received by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR State Council, Milka Planinc laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and met with leading aktivists of Poland's economic affairs. She visited the FSO Passenger Car Factory in Warsaw, as well as some of the city's cultural institutions.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Milka Planinc had detailed talks on subjects of interest to both sides. The leaders of both governments exchanged reports on the situation on the PPR and the SFRY, discussed the basic fields of bilateral cooperation, and the possibilities, for its further development. They also made an assessment of the crucial problems facing the international situation. Satisfaction was expressed with the development of the bilateral cooperation in all fields in the spirit of the traditional friendship between the peoples of both countries, which is based on the principle of mutual respect for one another's independence, equal rights, sovereignty, and noninterference in the internal affairs of others in the face of the diverse paths of their internal development and the international position both countries occupy. The readiness to further develop comprehensive, friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia was emphasized. The development of Polish-Yugoslav relations is in the interests of both countries and the consolidation of peace in Europe and the world.

The great significance that the meetings and talks between the highest leadership personalities of both countries have for the motivation and development of mutual relations and successful cooperation was stressed.

The cooperation of social organizations and economic institutions and organizations was positively assessed. Bilateral interest was expressed in developing contacts between the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] and SAWPY, trade unions. and the youth organizations of both countries. This will favor the better mutual understanding and the further strengthening of liking and friendship.

Particular attention was paid to Polish-Yugoslav economic cooperation and its development up to now was positively assessed. It was assessed, it was stated with satisfaction, that favorable conditions exist for the full implementation of the tasks facing the trade agreement for 1983-85. The belief was expressed that the planned goals will be fully achieved thanks to the positive experiences stemming from the many-year-long cooperation that has been pursued until now, as well as from the potential and needs of Poland and Yugoslavia.

It was stressed that, together with the further development of trade, the development of cooperation and production specialization is of great importance, especially in the car, tractor, agricultural machinery, mining, power, and road construction machinery industries, as well as in the electronics industry. Interest was expressed in cooperation, tourism, and cooperating on other markets. Reports were exchanged on the long-term prospects of the economic development of Poland and Yugoslavia, and it was on the basis of this that the main areas for the long-term cooperation was indicated for both countries.

In this context, the importance of consulting the planning bodies of both countries on their cooperation plans for 1986-90 was stressed, as was the need for the closest cooperation in the field of science and technology, in accordance with the needs of the present phase of both countries' development.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Milka Planinc positively assessed the activities of the International Polish-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, its role and contribution to the development of cooperation, and the mapping out of its further prospects. The committee was set the task to devote particular attention in its work to creating suitable conditions for establishing direct contacts between the interested production enterprises, as well as the economic and trade organizations of both countries, for the sake of the further development of the current and long-term economic cooperation.

Both sides supported the further development of cooperation in the fields of culture, science and education, press, information, and sport, as well as contacts between republics, districts and voivodships, towns and institutions, and production enterprises.

In discussing the crucial problems of the international situation, Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, and Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, expressed concern at the aggravation of and the threat to world peace and security. The sides stressed the increasing responsibility, under these conditions, and the role of all countries to preserve and consolidate peace, as well as to halt the arms race, especially concerning nuclear arms.

The need was stressed to return to the road of detente in international relations, to undertake concrete measures aimed at disarmament, the elimination of the threat of war, and the resolution of all disputed issues by peaceful means through objective and constructive negotiations, as well as the creation of a climate of trust and productive cooperation on the grounds of the principles of peace and coexistence.

Poland and Yugoslavia express the readiness also to make an active contribution to reaching these goals at the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which is going on in Stockholm.

In outlining the situation in Europe, both sides stressed the need and their responsibility for the active implementation of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, aimed at continuing and strengthening the CSCE process.

Both sides stressed in detail the duty of all countries to strictly observe the principles in the Helsinki Final Act on the inviolability of the existing borders and respec for the territorial integrity of all states. Each time these principles are questioned or, in particular, violated, the issue of peace and security in Europe is directly harmed.

Poland and Yugoslavia express concern over the continued tension and conflicts that are going on in various parts of the world. They support the immediate elimination of these various tension centers by political means and emphasize the need to prevent the emergence of new crisis situations.

They support the right of all nations to an independent development and the consistent fight against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racial discrimination, foreign domination, and interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Both sides stated that negative trends continue to occur in international economic relations. They call for steps to be taken to reform these relations in a way that would make them a just and democratic basis for the resolution of current world economic problems.

The PPR and the SFRY spoke in favor of the abolition of artificial obstacles and discri mination in world trade, as well as for the commencement of world-wide negotiations on the basis of the decision of the United Nations. In view of the need for the construction of a new international economic order on just principles and supporting all efforts leading toward this goal, the Yugoslav side expressed its support for the Polish initiative presented at the United Nations on confidence-building measures in international economic relations.

The significance of the Nonaligned Movement was stressed as being an important and active part of the struggle to improve the international situation, preserve peace, consolidate security, and the right of every country to an independent development as well as equal political and economic cooperation between the states.

Both sides stressed the role of the United Nations in the resolution of current international problems and the development of equal cooperation. They believe that, in the current world situation, the significance of the United Nations as an instrument of peace is increasing, and they support its greater effectiveness.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Milka Planinc expressed their satisfaction at the results of the talks they conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding which was characteristic of the entirety of Polish-Yugoslav relations. It was stated that the decisions that were made during the visit will contribute to the further development of relations between both friendly socialist states.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, invited Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, to pay an official, friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Warsaw, 5 July 1984

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN CONCLUDES VISIT TO CUBA

LD110918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban has concluded his visit to Cuba. He visited Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Government. He held talks with party and government representatives and with journalists.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS CHARGES TO INCREASE

LD101854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Beginning on 1 August, charges for international telecommunication services will go up by an average of 55 percent. This will include telephone calls, telegrams, and telexes. Fees for similar services at home will remain unchanged. The Ministry of Communications has announced that raising the tariffs is caused primarily by a change in the rate of exchange of the Polish zloty vis-a-vis rubles and the American dollar.

OLSZOWSKI, ARAB LEAGUE DELEGATION HOLD TALKS

LD102036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] A delegation of the Arab League led by Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state at the Iraqi Foreign Ministry, undertook an informative mission in Poland. During talks at the Foreign Ministry, which on the Polish side were conducted by Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Olszowski, the Arab League delegation presented its assessment of events in the Persian Gulf region, with particular emphasis on the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. Minister Olszowski expressed Poland's deep concern at the continuing conflict and stressed that the government unfailingly supports the peaceful solution of all conflicts and disputes between states.

POLITBURO MEETS; DISCUSSES TASKS, ACADEMICS

LD102003 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] And now a last minute news item. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has discussed the tasks emerging from the 16th Central Committee plenum for diverse party echelons and for the state authorities. It has been decided to send the action plan emerging from the 16th plenum for consultation with party organizations and factory work forces, the representatives of which took part in the plenum's deliberations.

In connection with the end of the academic year, preparations for a new year, and the departure of students to summer camps, the Politburo familiarized itself with the situation prevailing at the schools of higher learning.

PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES HARVEST, FOOD SUPPLY

LD101414 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 9 -- The Government Presidium met here today to assess the state of preparations for harvest and procurement of grain, the Government Press Office said today.

Cereal crops are expected to be harvested from an estimated area of over 8.1 million hectares this year. Plans are in a better condition than a year ago. Frequent and heavy rains last May and June exerted a favourable influence on the vegetation and the condition of grasslands.

Grain purchases from this year's crop are expected to total 5.6 million tonnes. So far contracts for the purchase of 4 million tonnes have been signed.

The Government Presidium reviewed the balance sheet of basic foodstuffs and fodders for the second half of this year.

The enlivening of animal breeding in the second half of 1983 turned into a slow but steady process of stock recovery. The first half of 1984 saw the population of piglets going up by 9.1 percent. Records of last January and April showed an increase in the cattle population by 9.5 percent.

Suppliers of milk are good and the procurement of milk last May and June was higher than a year ago.

The plan of providing the market with meat, poultry and meat products in 1984 provides for total supplies of 1,407,000 tonnes. 713,000 tonnes were supplied in the first half of this year. These supplies are expected to amount to 353,000 tonnes in the third quarter of this year, and to 350,000 tonnes in the fourth quarter of the year.

Reserves and planned supplies of fruit and vegetable preserves are expected to be in short supply. The supply of tea and coffee will also be insufficient. The shortage of wrappings hampers the full supply of the consumer market with fish and fish preserves.

The Government Presidium stated that the most significant consumer market problem in the second half of this year would be the supply of meat and meat products, which is expected to be lower by 6-8 percent than last year.

The Government Presidium reviewed the final draft government decisions on access to information for the press and on organization and tasks of press spokesmen in state administration offices.

These regulations put particular emphasis on the duty of providing journalists with exact information and reacting to criticism, and determine duties of press spokesmen whose most important tasks will be to secure the implementation of the administration's duty to inform the press.

The Government Presidium also approved the draft government decision on inventions.

PZPR OFFICIAL VIEWS IDEOLOGICAL SETBACKS

AU091345 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 6-8 Jul 84 p 5

[Interview given by Wladyslaw Loranc, head of the PZPR Central Committee Ideology Department, to Ryszard Naleszkiewicz: "Not Window Dressing, but Fundamentals"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Naleszkiewicz] As head of the Central Committee Ideology Department you are responsible for the condition of Marxist ideology among our people....

[Loranc] You exaggerate. I have some influence on the party's ideological life. Our influence on the rest of the people is limited.

[Naleszkiewicz] The question concerns you. You can influence the research carried out by party university-level schools and social science schools, of which there are many in Poland, which is a socialist country. They have not been able to create a "communist catechism," something that primary schools might use to teach Marxism in simple terms. But Christian ideology -- the Catholic Church -- has its catechism, teaches religion in an understandable way in kindergartens, and profits by it. What do the Marxists stand for? For waging dispute among themselves or for interpreting and changing the world?

[Loranc] You have hit the nail on the head. But let me reply one by one. That which you call "catechism" contains virtues and defects. Take the Decalogue. It can be divided into two parts. The first three commandments deal with man's position vis-a-vis the object of his faith and the remaining ones with relations among men.

In the past the clash between these commandments and the reality of life made people rebel and reject them in their actual form. The fact that today large segments of young people do accept the commandments in an affirmative and not critical way has complex reasons behind it, reasons that are rooted in the way in which the church exists in public life. They are not rooted in the inner worth of the Decalogue. They are part of the political game. That is why the recent large-scale religious demonstrations, including the one on the occasion of the papal visit, cannot be said to have been influenced by the Decalogue or by faith itself. They have been expressions of the hopes skillfully kindled by the institution of the church.

[Naleszkiewicz] You are avoiding giving a simple reply to my simple question about a "Marxist-Leninist catechism" -- about a simple compendium of truths and values we could teach in the first grades of the primary schools, if not in kindergartens. Such truths and values could be tested even during children's games.

[Loranc] I did avoid your question because I have to agree with you on this scope, unfortunately.

[Naleszkiewicz] But as for various centers, we have only too many of them. The Social Academy was set up not so long ago. Scientists continue to dispute various details, but what good is this to the people?

[Loranc] You have touched upon a very sore spot. This is an accusation leveled against theory and practice and practitioners. Let me recall an important principle that man is the crux and meaning of everything. This is one of the fundamentals of our ideology, and this truth has been understood and tested in practice everywhere....

[Naleszkiewicz] But who associates this truth with socialism? People understand it, but no one has told them it is a socialist truth! In contrast, the commandments "Do not steal" and "do not kill" are associated with religion, although they do not have to be. The church teaches them as God's commandments!

[Loranc] The commandments, but not the truth I have mentioned, are present in all philosophical and ideological systems. Your question has touched upon the weakest spot in our ideological practice. We are most adept at theory and are "at home" in the areas of "high" philosophy, but we are certainly unable to descend to the level of practical needs. We are unable to "sell" our truths as a philosophic commodity. We are really most ineffective in reaching the children and their world of games. We are unable to invest their games and child-to-child relations with our values connected with socialism. On the whole our school is too "serious" and too "didactic." It is unable to teach by playing and to play by teaching. It sticks to textbooks only too often and too often it limits itself to a correct but boring interpretation of printed truths.

[Naleszkiewicz] Our readers often ask the question I am going to ask you: What is the meaning of socialism in our country in a situation in which we have boutiques, private trading, handicrafts, the private sector, Polonia firms, private farming, the riches of the newly rich, profiteering, and the growing mass of millionaires?

[Loranc] My answer will be as aggressive as your question. The meaning of socialism in our country also includes free education, free health service, vacations, and state protection for the poorest....

[Naleszkiewicz] Sorry, but the Swedes have the same things.

[Loranc] Not quite. Comparison with a country that has not waged any wars for some hundreds of years are always dubious. We have been ravaged by all possible wars and we ourselves have helped to add to these ravages in many cases. My contention is this: Under a different political system could we have achieved our present development, given the starting point we had 40 years ago?

[Naleszkiewicz] I compared us to Sweden because other people do this for us and because our youth somehow accepts such comparisons.

[Loranc] It is the people committed to the "other side" that make such comparisons. They are so committed to sow the greatest possible confusion in the heads of our people, to upset the equilibrium of our state, and to wreak chaos in the consciousness of everyone, especially of youth. And yet there are many things in our country that can serve as answers to a young man's question of what socialism is. They include the ease with which one can obtain a job and acquire education and so on and so forth. In addition, despite distortions causing crises, the fact that we have no legally and materially institutionalized elites makes us prouder and more conscious of our equality. There are no workers' ghettoes in our country as there are in the West.

[Naleszkiewicz] Why is it that it is so difficult to inculcate the consciousness of our people, especially of the intellectuals, with socialist ideology? Why is it that our response to all kinds of whispered suggestions is so massive?

[Loranc] This problem is complicated and has to be tackled at its roots. We have a mighty Army of some 7.5 million people with secondary and higher education, including some 1.4 million university graduates. It was the socialist changes that have made possible this phenomenal development of our intelligentsia, which is for the most part of worker-peasant origins insofar as its first generation is concerned. If that which was predicted at one time, namely, that the people with workers and peasant background would spread class and socialist values among the old intellectuals and the intelligentsia values among workers and peasants, had come true, our ideological talk would have been quite different. But the prediction did not materialize.

[Naleszkiewicz] Why? Was it fate?

[Loranc] It was to some extent an external factor, which operated in our country. You see, after 1945 the bourgeois state broke down, recognition was withdrawn from the emigre government in London, and our government was recognized. This is true, but as cold war preparations continued, the West began to gradually "buy out" what remained of the old Polish state. A kind of political and propaganda "foreign legion" was set up in the West and a large-scale regular attack was launched. There are dozens and dozens of the institutions in the West that are component parts of that "legion." This great propaganda machinery continues to influence the awareness of the Polish intelligentsia. A single base is used for political and propaganda activities. After 1956, when the communist movement settled accounts with the practices known euphemistically as "personality cult," our intelligentsia's ideological orientation was knocked out of balance. This state of affairs was intensified later on, but in 1980-81 the influence of Marxist ideology among the intelligentsia was wholly undermined and perhaps curbed.

[Naleszkiewicz] All those external factors apply not only to us. They are proved to be even more acute in Hungary and still more acute in the GDR, which is exposed to the FRG machinery programmed to effect the GDR's internal disintegration and in which many people have family ties with the people in the FRG.

[Loranc] I have spoken of most general factors. Now I will discuss other factors and will use Hungary as an example. We envy the Hunagrians that although in 1956 they proceeded from a worse situation than we did, they are now incomparably better off in almost every respect. The policy of the Hungarians was different in three details. When they were trying to overcome their very deep crisis in the spring of 1957 they did not wonder whether to keep farm producer cooperatives. They kept and improved them, while we abolished them. The Hungarians were also convinced that, as a small country -- our country is also small -- they must pursue an open policy. They also knew that such a policy must be based on cooperation with the socialist countries, and that is why they have always maintained relations with and tied themselved to the Soviet Union and our countries. On the basis of this they have also developed an open policy in the area of culture and science. As for ourselves, we have been only too prone to "ogle" the West. This was the case in the sixties and, far more, in the seventies. There was in our country an organized drive to convince our people that only that which exists beyond the Elbe is valuable. As for the economy, as SZTANDAR MLODYCH readers have said, we went the whole hog in this direction in the seventies. Finally, the third difference between us and the Hungarians and the GDR: While exchanging ideas and cultural values with the entire world, these two states realized that the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism must be the basis of education and upbringing. There was no discussion about these things in these two states, but in our country it was still unclear whether scientific socialism should be lectured on in universities. We have always searched for original and specific solutions and so on.

These three deviations did seem for a brief time to be something very Polish, something justified by the "specifics" of our situation, and something of great promise. However, in the long run they turned against us, against the historic interests of workers and peasants, and against the interests of our people, who want stability and security above all.

In summary, the ideological weaknesses of our public life are rooted in the existing hybrid of the Polish bourgeois state of the twenties and the waves of emigration in 1956, 1968, and 1981. We are also different from our neighbors in that we are convinced that it is possible to pay attention primarily to window dressing rather than to fundamentals. In politics window dressing produces very short-lived profits.

STATEMENT ON SCHAFF'S VIEW OF RELIGION

For the May NOWE DROGI "authorized statement" by Jaroslaw Ladosz on Adam Schaff's view of religion entitled "About Religion and Religious Policy," which was delivered at the national seminar organized by the Higher School of Social Sciences Institute of Philosophy, Sociology, and Religious Knowledge, see the item headlined "Schaff's Statements on Religion Discussed" in the JPRS EAST EUROPEAN REPORT: POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS, JPRS-EPS-84-084, 10 July 1984, pages 79-83.

GLEMP SETS UP AGRICULTURAL FOUNDATION COMMITTEE

LD101821 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1415 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Warsaw -- By force of a 9 June decree of this year, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, has set up the organizational committee for an agricultural foundation whose aim is to promote the development of family farm holdings and the crafts that serve agriculture. The committee's task is to carry out organizational work with the aim of setting up and registering the foundation, organizing its offices, recruiting people to cooperate with it, and providing the funds and equipment required by it. The committee's mandate will expire the moment the statutory authorities of the foundation are appointed.

PCE PRESIDENT IBARRURI ARRIVES 7 JULY

AU071807 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1715 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/7/1984 -- Upon the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Dolores Ibarruri, president of the Communist Party of Spain, arrived in Bucharest for a visit to Romania, on Saturday, July 7.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

GUINEAN PREMIER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT 10 JULY

AU101705 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1609 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/7/1984 -- Colonel Diarra Traore, prime minister of the Republic of Guinea, arrived in Bucharest on July 10 in the afternoon for an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

The guest is accompanied by Captain Facine Toure, minister of foreign affairs, Captain Mohamed Traore, minister of information, and other officials.

At the Otopeni Airport, adorned with the state flags of the two countries, Colonel Diarra Traore was welcomed by Constantin Dascalescu, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Ion Lazarescu, minister of mines, Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, by other officials.

The national anthems of the Republic of Guinea and Romania were played.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PCF'S GEORGES MARCHAIS

AU101729 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, met in Neptun Resort today with Comrade Georges Marchais, general secretary of the PCF, who is on a visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP secretary general.

The two party leaders expressed satisfaction at meeting again and at continuing the friendly talks on questions of common interest. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Georges Marchais briefed each other on the current and future concerns of the RCP and PCF and exchanged views on further expanding and strengthening cooperation between the two parties in the interest of extensively developing the traditional relations between Romania and France, and on major aspects of the world political situation and of the international communist and workers movement.

The meeting and talks took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual esteem that characterizes the positive relations between the RCP and the PCF.

CEAUSESCU'S 28 JUNE SPEECH TO SDUF PLENUM

AU030908 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Jun 84 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to the 28 June Plenum of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front held in Bucharest]

[Text] Comrades and friends: The plenary session of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] has discussed and unanimously adopted decisions on the activity carried out by the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organizations [SDUO] since the preceding plenary session and the activity aimed at implementing the party-state policy of peace, disarmament, and cooperation among all nations in the world.

The SDUF National Council has also unanimously adopted the uniform national draft plan of Romania's socioeconomic development in 1985 and the provisions regarding the future socioeconomic development from 1986-1990 and up to the year 2000. Both documents are of great importance for resolutely implementing the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

It was also unanimously agreed to convene the third SDUF congress which will have to adopt long-term programs to be endorsed by the 13th party congress and to establish the activity for the 1985 election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils.

The plenary session also unanimously adopted the program on the people's scientific nutrition.

All these documents are of particular significance for the overall development of the Romanian socialist society and for constantly improving the level of civilization, and the material and cultural standard of our people.

I would like to stress that the achievement of these important results by our people on the road to socialism and in fulfilling the 1981-1985 5-Year Development Plan is also due to the important contribution made by all component SDUF organizations. All these great achievements express the creative energy of our workers class, of the peasantry, the intellectuals, and all working people, irrespective of nationality; they express the creative energy of all our people who, in close unity within the SDUF and under the RCP's political leadership, are resolutely implementing the policy of building socialism and of raising our fatherland onto new peaks of progress and civilization, and the policy of constantly strengthening the country's defense strength and capability, Romania's independence, and sovereignty. (loud, prolonged applause)

I particularly value the activity carried out by each SDUF organization. However, I should like to stress, in particular, the activity carried out by the new organization set up 5 years ago -- the SDUO -- which has already turned into a powerful organization with more than four million members, and which, indeed, is making a great contribution to implementing our fatherland's domestic and foreign policy. Its overall activity demonstrates the correctness of the decision to create this organization that ensures the organized participation of all of our fatherland's citizens in implementing the policy of consciously building the new system, a free and independent life for our people with the participation of all our people. (loud, prolonged applause)

The fulfillment of the 1984 and 1985 plans will place Romania among those countries that have achieved and are achieving remarkable results in their socioeconomic development in the current 5-year plan, the fulfillment of which is taking place under difficult political and economic conditions. You are very well familiar with the implications of the world economic crisis, with the very difficult situation of the developing countries and of the developed countries. It is all the more necessary for us to stress that under such circumstances the Romanian socialist economy will achieve an important development growth -- some 30 percent in the current 5-year plan -- and, I want to repeat, this will place Romania among the few countries in the world with such achievements. This demonstrates both our people's creative energy and the correctness of our party's policy; it demonstrates that only socialism -- in which people are masters of their destiny -- can ensure that all difficulties are surmounted and that society progresses in all fields of activity. (loud, prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the peoples!")

The provisions on socioeconomic development in the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan and those up to the year 2000 also offer broad prospects for all our people. The implementation of those provisions ensures the fulfillment of our general targets included in the party program, i.e. raising Romania onto new levels of progress and civilization and constantly improving the material and cultural well-being of our people.

At the meeting of the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development and at the Central Committee plenum I stressed that we will continue to carry out our activity under complex economic and political conditions. Therefore, we will have to intensify efforts aimed at perfecting our activity in all areas, at more intensively developing the material-technical basis, primarily the energy and raw material resources, and aimed at raising the technical activity, scientific research, and human knowledge in general onto a higher level.

All of us must bear in mind that in the coming years -- in the current 10-year period, in the last 10-year period of the current century and of the current millenium -- science and technology will bring about basic changes in the structure of the production process and in the people's life.

Therefore, we must engage with great determination in this wonderful activity of becoming acquainted with the secrets of nature, of human knowledge, and of using that lofty knowledge to the benefit of the people and of building the most just society in the world, the socialist and communist society. (loud applause)

Certainly, there can be various kinds of interpretations of human development; however, reality and life clearly demonstrate that only those who understand that they must devote all their efforts to the development of science and technology, to becoming acquainted with the secrets of nature in general, and only those who understand that they must devote all their energy and work to progress and well-being will always hold a dignified place and will benefit from the achievements of science and civilization, and it is only those who will ensure their independence and sovereignty! (loud applause)

We must be fully aware that nothing can be achieved without work, nothing falls from the sky or will fall from the sky! Strength, happiness, and the future lie in the hands of our people, in the hands of the peoples who want to live freely and in happiness. We must unite our efforts and must do all we can, so that our work will guarantee the Romanian people and all our nation a dignified, free, and happy future of well-being and independence! (loud applause)

The SDUF is, indeed, an expression of our current society in its diversity both as regards RCP membership or nonmembership, the existence of various mass and civic organizations, and as regards different convictions and religious beliefs, and it is an expression of the unity of all our people and of all working people -- Romanian, Hungarian, German, and other nationalities -- who, in close unity, have achieved everything that has been accomplished during the years of socialist construction; and only in close unity here on Romanian soil will they be able to ensure their well-being, happiness, and a dignified place among the ranks of nations in the world. (loud, prolonged applause)

It is therefore necessary for all organizations and all components of the SDUF to act -- as in fact they have pledged here in very beautiful words -- with all their strength to implement our fatherland's development programs and plans. What we have achieved thus far is a guarantee that the programs we have proposed to implement are realistic. It is in the power of our people to implement them and I am convinced that all organizations, all SDUF components, and the united front of all our people will act under RCP leadership to achieve increasingly greater successes in the development of our fatherland! This is the means that will ensure the well-being and happiness of our whole nation. (loud, prolonged applause)

The speakers here justifiably stressed the interdependence between our people's activity of socialist construction and the struggle for peace. Indeed, we cannot build socialism, we cannot ensure the implementation of the excellent programs we have worked out unless conditions of peace and international cooperation are ensured. The international situation is complex. However, we must say that the peoples are becoming more and more aware that it is necessary to halt the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and to do everything possible to eliminate nuclear weapons from the life of mankind and to ensure a lasting peace that will permit each nation to devote its material and human resources for socioeconomic development. Much too much is being spent on weapons while hundreds upon hundreds of millions of poeple are living in squalor! Thetime has come for us to engage with greater determination in the extensive struggle for safeguarding mankind from a nuclear catastrophe and for ensuring peoples' supreme right to existence, life, and peace! There is no more important problem for our people or other peoples than ensuring peace and eliminating nuclear weapons from Europe and the entire world! In close unity with the socialist, developing, and all countries in the world, we must devote all our efforts to this struggle to guarantee victory in this just and rightful struggle! (prolonged applause; long chants: "Ceausescu-peace!")

Esteemed comrades and friends, I view the unanimous adoption of all the points on the agenda as a pledge by the National Council and all SDUF component organizations to act with determination to implement them.

I am fully convinced that all working people, irrespective of nationality, and the SDUF will meet the 40th anniversary of our great national holiday, 23 August, and the 13th party congress with great achievements in all areas.

I want to wish all members of our organization -- that is, all our people -- increasingly greater successes and much good health and happiness!

I also wish all participants in the plenary session much good health and happiness! (loud, prolonged applause; long-lasting chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu-peace!" The SDUF anthem, "Unity Is Written on the Tricolor Flag," is sung)

RCP CC PLENUM RESOLUTION CONVENES 13TH CONGRESS

AU030819 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jun 84 p 2

["Resolution of the 27 June RCP Central Committee Plenum on Convening the 13th RCP Congress"]

[Text] On the basis of the RCP statute provisions in accordance with which the party congress is convened every 5 years, the RCP Central Committee Plenum decides:

to convene the 13th RCP Congress and to organize accountability report and election meetings and conferences in all party organizations.

The preparation of the 13th RCP Congress, the organization and holding of accountability report and election meetings and conferences -- events of great importance in the life of our party and people -- must constitute a new opportunity to illustrate the unshakable unity of the Communists and of all working people, irrespective of nationality, around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and be an opportunity to demonstrate the determination to firmly act with revolutionary enthusiasm to implement the targets aimed at our fatherland's socioeconomic development and at building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

The actions initiated before the congress must strengthen the party even more and increase the role played by party bodies and organizations in leading the overall political and socioeconomic activity with a view to mobilizing and uniting all material and human resources to completely fullfill the plan on Romania's socioeconomic development for 1984 and the overall 5-year plan; to develop the energy and raw material basis; increase labor productivity; cut back on raw material, other material, fuel, and energy consumption; introduce technical progress and the results of scientific research on a larger scale; to primarily fulfill the export production and the investment plan; to implement the new agrarian revolution and to achieve secure and stable crops; to completely implement the provisions of special programs on primarily developing certain basic branches of the national economy, and to constantly increase the efficiency of the overall economic activity.

Preparations for the 13th party congress should aim at improving the work style and methods employed by the party bodies and organizations, at perfecting the organizational and political activity, promoting a revolutionary and combat spirit, a spirit of determination, exactingness, and opposition to shortcomings and failings, at setting and distributing tangible tasks to all party activists and members, and at strengthening party control in all fields of socioeconomic activity. The period preceding the congress must lead to the firm application of the established measures aimed at a thorough study and understandin of the party decisions and the country's laws by all party and state bodies.

Preparations for the congress must bring about an improvement in the mass political-ideological and educational-cultural activity, the education of all Communists and the other working people in the spirit of a scientific concept, of dialectical and historic materialism, and in the spirit of socialist ethics and equity; they must strengthen responsibility at the workplace and order and discipline in the activity of the Communists, of the party bodies and organizations, of the state bodies, in the activity of the collective leadership and of the mass and civic organizations, and must strengthen the responsibility of all working personnel.

The entire period for preparing the congress must be a new opportunity for the firm assertion of the profound democracy that exists in our party, for the broad mobilization and direct participation of the Communists and the other working people in leading the overall activity, in making and implementing decisions.

The organizational and political-educational activity carried out by the party bodies and organizations before the congress must bring about the firm participation by party members and by all citizens, irrespective of nationality, in implementing the party's and state's domestic and foreign policy and a strengthened unity among all our people within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] under the political leadership of the RCP with a view to implementing the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

I. The 13th RCP congress will take place from 19-23 November 1984 and will have the following agenda:

1. Central Committee report on the activity carried out by the RCP during the period between the 12th and 13th party congress and on the party's future tasks;

2. Report by the Central Auditing Commission;

3 Draft directives of the 13th RCP Congress on the single national plan on Romania's socioeconomic development over the 1986-1990 period and guidelines up to the year 2000;

4. Amendments to some provisions of the RCP Statute;

5. Election of the RCP secretary general, of the party Central Committee, and of the Central Auditing Commission.

II. The representation ratio for the election of delegates to the congress will be one delegate to 1,100 party members by taking the number of party members on 30th September 1984 as a basis; the congress is to be attended by some 3,127 delegates elected by the conference of the county party organizations and by the conference of the Bucharest municipal party organization.

1. Apart from the elected delegates, the congress will be attended by guests such as party members since the years of underground activity, by party and state activists, activists of mass and civic organizations, by leadership cadres from industry, construction, transportation, goods turnover, agriculture, by workers, engineers, and technicians, socialist emulation frontrankers, and by men of science, art, and literature.

2. Delegations of communist, socialist, and democratic parties, of national liberation movements, and of other progressive organizations, chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest, and foreign press correspondents will also be invited to the congress.

III. In conformity with the provisions of the RCP Statute, accountability report and election conferences shall be organized in all local party organizations during the period preceding the congress. These conferences will be scheduled as follows:

-- General meetings of basic party organizations and meetings or conferences of party organizations in enterprises, institutions, agricultural units, and of communal party organizations will be organized between 1 September-15 October 1984.

-- Conferences of the municipal and city organizations, and of the Bucharest district party organizations shall be held between 5-20 October 1984.

-- Conferences of the country party organizations, and a conference of the Bucharest party organization shall be held between 25th October-10 November 1984; the proceedings of those conferences shall last 1 day.

The conferences of the county party organizations shall have the following agenda:

-- accountability report on the activity of the county party committee;

-- report of the county auditing commission;

-- discussion of the documents of the 13th RCP Congress;

-- the country's socioeconomic development plan for 1986-1990.

-- election of the county party committee, of the county auditing commission, and of the delegates to the 13th RCP Congress, as well as nomination of the candidates for the Central Committee and for the Central Auditing Commission.

IV. The leading bodies and the delegates to the party organizations' conferences and to the 13th RCP Congress will be elected and the candidates to the bodies immediately superior to the party organizations will be nominated in conformity with the norms in the RCP statute and with the Central Committee instructions regarding the election of local party bodies.

The best party members -- workers, peasants, and intellectuals -- should be elected to the local party bodies and as delegates to the 13th party congress, party members who, through their activity, are in the front ranks of the struggle for implementing the party's and state's domestic and foreign policy, who show initiative and revolutionary spirit, consistently struggle with communist passion and devotion to implement the party program, who enjoy the regard and trust of the working people's collectives in which they carry out their activity, who have close relations with the masses and a commendable conduct in society and in the family, and who precisely meet the political, moral, and professional requirements set forth in the party documents. An appropriate number of party members from among the ranks of women and young people, and from among coinhabiting nationalities shall be elected to the party bodies and as delegates to the party congress, so that their structure will reflect the social composition -- as regards sex, age, and nationality -- of the party members and of our country's population.

V. In conformity with the provisions of the RCP Statute, the number of nominees for party bodies shall be at least one-third larger than the number of those to be elected.

VI. The central nominees for the party's leading bodies shall be designated by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

VII. The proposal for the election of the party secretary general shall be made by the RCP Central Committee Plenum.

The Central Committee proposal on the election of the party secretary general will be discussed during the party general meetings in enterprises, institutions, agricultural units, and the conferences of communal, city, municipal, and county party organizations.

VIII. On the basis of the principle of democratic centralism and of the broadly democratic norms set for the entire party, and with a view to a proportional representation of the county party organizations in the party central bodies, one Central Committee member shall be elected in 13,000 party members and one Central Committee candidate member shall be elected in 19,000 party memners.

The cadres elected to the party Central Committee shall account for some two-thirds of the county party organizations and for about one-third of the central party and state aktiv. The social and national composition, the composition in terms of sex as well as the other criteria set for the election of delegates to the 13th party congress shall be taken as a basis in establishing the composition of the nominees for the party Central Committee.

IX. The number of the members of the county party committee shall be established in keeping with the number of members in the county party organization as follows:

-- Up to 40,000 members -- 1 to 500;
-- Between 40,000-50,000 -- 1 to 600;
-- Between 50,000-60,000 -- 1 to 700;
-- Between 60,000-70,000 -- 1 to 800;
-- Between 70,000-80,000 -- 1 to 900;
-- Between 80,000-90,000 -- 1 to 1,000;
-- Between 90,000-100,000 -- 1 to 1,100;
-- Above 100,000 -- 1 to 1,200.

Out of 2,600 party members, the Bucharest municipal party organization shall elect one member to the municipal committee, but not more than a total of 151 members.

The number of county party committee members should be at least 71 and not more than 103.

The number of candidate members of the county and Bucharest municipal party committees shall not exceed half the total of members of the given party body.

Bearing in mind the complexity and particular significance of the political, economic, and social tasks to the fulfillment of which all our people are called upon to contribute, it is necessary that during the stage of the preparation and organization of the party congress, during the accountability report and election meetings and conferences, the role of the party as leading political force and vital center of all our nation should be asserted more forcefully, that the critical, revolutionary spirit of work and struggle should constantly increase, that the links with the masses of working people in cities and villages should constantly strengthen and expand, and that the work style and methods employed by the party bodies and organizations should improve in order to increase their organizational and political capability of mobilizing and uniting all forces to implement the party program and to build socialism and communism in our dear fatherland.

SOVIET COVERAGE OF VETERANS' DAY 'MORE COMPLETE'

AU092053 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jul 84 p 2

[Permanent Correspondent D. Pesic report]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 4 Jul -- The Soviet papers PRAVDA and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, and this afternoon the central television as well, have carried special reports on the occasion of our Veteran's Day. In contrast to articles the Soviet press carried on the occasion of 9 May, when the Yugoslav war effort was classified together with "resistance movements in some countries which started the struggle against fascism 4 years later, this time the picture of the liberation war, revolution, victims, and postwar achievements in the socialist building of Yugoslavia is much more complete.

HISTORICAL REEXAMINATION OF MOLOTOV ROLE UNLIKELY

AU100956 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jul 84 p 4

[Risto Bajalski article: "Molotov's Return"]

[Excerpts] Foreign journalists in Moscow have received confirmation from the pertinent office that Vyacheslav Molotov, at the age of 94, has been readmitted to the CPSU from which he was expelled 23 years ago. For the time being, this gesture toward Molotov has not been explained to foreign journalists, but it has resounded as unusual and unexpected. In the Soviet Union, it is very probable that there will be no public reaction because it is very likely that there will be no publicity for this interesting news. There should be no doubt, however, that domestic circles will learn about Molotov's return and that there will be doubts -- why has this been done?

It makes no difference whether Molotov himself applied to be readmitted to the party or whether this was proposed to him and he accepted. In either case, what is involved is an exceptional gesture toward a politician who was long since and vociferously written off, a gesture that carries a greater specific weight than a normal aspiration that such a person should not be "crossed off" in the history of the Soviet state and party.

At the same time it is unlikely that what had been established and said about Molotov at the highest party level in 1957 (at a plenum of the CPSU Central Committee) and in 1961 (at the 22d CPSU Congress) will be submitted for a historical reexamination.

The document of the June 1957 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee accused the "anti-party group" of rising against the party line laid down at the 20th CPSU Congress, of attempting with antiparty and factional methods to "change the composition of the party's leading organs," of opposing the course of peaceful coexistence in international relations, of resisting the extension of the rights of republics and an increase in the independence of local soviets, and so forth. One of the CPSU Central Committee's assessments was also the following: "For a long time, Comrade Molotov, as minister of foreign affairs, not only hesitated to take any measures to improve the USSR's relations with Yugoslavia, but also on several occasions opposed such steps, which the CPSU Central Committee Presidium had taken to improve relations with Yugoslavia."

LCY'S DRAGOSAVAC ON MEDITERRANEAN CONFERENCE

AU101907 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Excerpt] We have asked Dusan Dragosavac, head of the LCY delegation at the Belgrade Conference of Progressive Movements and Parties of the Mediterranean, to present some of his views on the significant achievements of the conference.

[Begin recording] [Dragosavac] Well, I think what almost all representatives have pointed out is true: that it is already a great success in this situation, which is a crisis anyway, that such a large number of parties and movements from such a large number of countries were able to meet to hold talks on how to achieve peace in those places where it does not exist and in the Mediterranean; this means several places; and then how to preserve it -- primarily to achieve peace and then preserve it -- and how to advance further.

[Unidentified reporter] What is the place and role of the LCY in this advancement?

[Dragosavac] You see, we, as hosts, should be initiators, starters, and [words indistinct]. We have actually offered this to the conference and there were naturally other ideas as well. Namely, all of us also agreed that it would not be good -- since the conference is being held every second year -- that no activity took place between conferences. Bearing this in mind, of course, we offered a program, and there were other initiatives as well, so that it does not happen that a crisis situation occurs, some serious conflicts, and so on, and that organizations fail to meet, to discuss what is to be done, and so on. [end recording]

FEC VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC HEALTH MINISTER

AU071442 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jul 84 p 7

[Text] Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, yesterday received Cui Yueli, PRC minister of public health, who is paying an official visit to our country. Both sides expressed an interest in the further development of cooperation in the sphere of health on which a special agreement will be signed.

CUBA'S MONTANE EXCHANGES VIEWS WITH CKREBIC

LD101446 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1144 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Serbia President and League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee member Dusan Ckrebic today (Tuesday) received a delegation of the Cuban Communist Party led by Political Bureau candidate-member and Central Committee Secretary Jesus Montane. The Cuban delegation is on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidency.

In a friendly discussion, Ckrebic and Montane exchanged views on relations between Yugoslavia and Cuba, and on Serbia's participation in their cooperation in particular. They reiterated their satisfaction at the positive development of these relations and cooperation and stated their conviction that they will continue to develop in keeping with the mutually recognised principles on which the two socialist and non-aligned countries and their parties base relations and cooperation.

Seen Off by Janzic

LD101639 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1244 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- Jesus Montane, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, today visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial center and laid flowers on President Tito's grave.

Jesus Montane ended his visit to our country today. At Belgrade airport Jesus Montane was seen off by Vlado Janzic, an executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Hernandez, Cuban ambassador to the SFRY, was there to see him off as well.

GUINEA LEADER MEETS DJURANOVIC BEFORE DEPARTING

LD102159 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 10 Jul 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG) -- Diara Traore, premier of Guinea, left here today (Tuesday) at the close of his three-day visit to Yugoslavia and talks with Yugoslavia's topmost leaders: President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic and Federal Premier Milka Planinc.

In today's talk with Veselin Djuranovic, Traore voiced particular interest in cooperation between Guinea and Yugoslavia in the fields of agriculture, housing construction, public health and transport.

In Djuranovic's evaluation, Traore's visit to Belgrade will considerably contribute to still more promoting bilateral cooperation which both of them assessed as very positive.

Djuranovic and Traore exchanged views on international questions, too, and, as members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries since its foundation, drew attention to its significance in the struggle for peace and international cooperation on equal terms.

The foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Guinea, Raif Dizdarevic and Facine Toure respectively, also exchanged views on many international questions. The crisis hot spots, state in the Organization of African Unity (OAU), relations between superpowers, problems of relations between the developed and developing countries, and the question of international debts were on their agenda.

DJURANOVIC SENDS 4 JULY GREETINGS TO REAGAN

LD031219 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1124 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, July 3 (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the U.S. Independence Day, President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic has sent on behalf of the Presidency a telegram with cordial felicitations and wishes for the prosperity of the friendly U.S. people to President Ronald Reagan.

Among other things, his telegram lays emphasis on satisfaction with good bilateral relations and Yugoslav-U.S. cooperation beneficial to both sides and the two countries' readiness to promote them further.

REAL INCOME DROPS 10.2 PERCENT IN 1 YEAR

LD101823 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG) -- Incomes in Yugoslavia in March this year were 10.2 percent lower in real terms compared with March 1983. Incomes in the economy recorded a lesser decline in real terms (?than) incomes in sectors outside the economy.

The Federal Statistics Institute has calculated that the average income in Yugoslavia in March this year amounted to 19,767 dinars, more than last year. The average income in the economy was 19,526 dinars and elsewhere 21,020.

The highest average incomes in the first [word indistinct] months of this year were earned by those employed in financial services -- 23,471 dinars.

TOURISM RESULTS IN HARD CURRENCY EARNINGS

LD102009 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1716 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's hard-currency earnings from tourism in the first six months of the year amounted to 275.6 million dollars, the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference has announced at its session in Belgrade. The amount, according to the operative data of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, equals that of the same period last year.

The revenue has, however, been calculated against substantially different rates of the dollar and is, therefore, estimated to be 15 to 17 percent higher than last year. According to information available at the Yugoslav Tourist Association, 700 thousand tourists are at present vacationing in Yugoslavia, 440 thousand of whom from abroad.

Tourist workers estimate that the number of foreign tourists in Yugoslavia will this year be some 10 percent higher than last year. A record number of tourists are expected from Great Britain, Denmark and France.

Despite the optimistic forecasts, tourist experts maintain that the planned foreign-currency revenue of 1.1 billion dollars will be difficult to attain.

LCY CC PRESIDIUM MEETS ON PARTY'S LEADING ROLE

LD102335 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1831 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- At its session today, chaired by Ali Sukrija, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee determined the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session of the implementation of the leading role of the LC and the strengthening of its ideological and action unity. The text of the proposed conclusions will be published in KOMMUNIST and other public media soon.

The statement says that the proposed conclusions will be sent to all basic organizations and organs of the LC and should serve as the basis for a critical and self-critical discussion of one's work and the current issues of implementing the leading role of the LC in society and encouraging sociopolitical action for the realization of tasks set by the 12th LCY Congress and the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

The Presidium stressed that the forthcoming debate should contribute to a more consistent and responsible implementation of the attitudes and conclusions of the LC and to a fuller examination of the ideopolitical, organizational, action and cadre ability of the LC. The debate should express in the most direct form possible the views and [words indistinct] in society which will, along with the simultaneous promotion of one's own practice and the strengthening of responsibility and consistency, contribute to the final formulation of the conclusions and to their realization in practice.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed the method of organizing the course and monitoring the debate on the proposed conclusions in the LC organizations and organs. On the basis of the proposals and suggestions, the LCY Central Committee will adopt the final text of the conclusions by the end of the year.

Within the preparations for the session of the federal Social Council on questions of the social system, the LCY Central Committee Presidium held consultations at today's session on current issues regarding the implementation of joint interests in the Federation through associated labor and self-managing agreement-reaching and social negotiations.

The Presidium stressed the significance of implementing the joint interests in the federation through self-managing agreement-reaching, social negotiations, and association of organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities. The existing practice shows, the statement stresses, that the implementation of these interests through self-managing agreement-reaching and negotiations by organizations of associated labor is not satisfactory, taken as a whole. The interests of associated labor on the basis of self-management and of the working class are not sufficiently present in the process of formulating and implementing the jointly agreed policy. Opportunities should, therefore, be extended to organizations of associated labor to take over responsibities for the implementation of joint interests in the federation and reduce their dependence on the organs of the state in regulating the process of reproduction by settling these questions on the foundations of self-management.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TIES, MINORITIES

LD110630 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1714 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia maintains friendly and good-neighbourly relations with Romania, Hungary, and Italy and continues to promote them, it was assessed at the Yugoslav Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee today, Tuesday.

The committee delegates underlined the importance of higher forms of economic cooperation with Romania and Hungary, assessing that such cooperation was in the interest of all three countries.

The Foreign Affairs Committee considers the further advancement of the position of members of Serbian and Croatian minorities in Romania, Croatian and Slovene minorities in Hungary, and Romanian and Hungarian minorities in Yugoslavia to be of undoubtable importance for good-neighbour relations. The assembly delegates showed particular interest in the minority question, stressing that respect for their position considerably contributed to interstate trust.

A draft proposal on the ratification of the Yugoslav-Italian agreement on fishing in the Bay of Trieste within the framework of border economic cooperation was also adopted.

FEDERAL CHAMBER DISCUSSES IMPLEMENTING LAWS

LD272100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0813 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG) -- The present economic difficulties are to a great extent a consequence of the failure to implement federal laws and other regulations or of their inconsistent application. The consequences are particularly pronounced in the field of the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market, the foreign exchange system, and economic relations with foreign countries. This was stated today at a session of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, which discussed the implementation of federal laws and other federal regulations. The introductory speech on this theme was made by Borislaw Krajina, federal secretary for justice and organization of the Federal Administration.

Delegates also showed a great interest today in the discussion on the prevention and elimination of social differences which are not a result of work. In the complex, sensitive, and serious situation in society, when the public follows the situation concerning social differences with great interest and when it expects energetic measures to be taken and other activities to be launched to eliminate such differences, it is unacceptable, according to delegates, that the settling of these questions should be approached in an undifferentiated, generalized, stereotyped, and radicalist manner.

At the beginning of today's session Stojan Bjelajac, president of the Federal Chamber, reminded the delegates that it was in that very same place on 27 June 1950 that the National Assembly of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia adopted the basic law on the administration of state enterprises and higher economic associations by their work collectives, a law popularly known as the law on handing over administration of enterprises to the workers.

The first speaker in the discussion on this theme, Emilija Djura, stressed that most assessments in the report are acceptable, but also made a number of critical observations. One of them was that the report fails to point out the consequences of the failure to implement laws for relations in the Yugoslav community and for the realization of the legal and political systems. She also said that the material provided should give more arguments in favor of the claim that the laws for which federal authorities are responsible are being implemented to a greater extent than those for which the republics or provinces are responsible.

Laws and other regulations and general legislative acts, delegate Boris Petkovski said, are often burdened by unacceptable compromises and therefore some of their vital elements are out of keeping with the Constitution.

Zora Tomic drew attention to the importance of implementing federal regulations concerning protection from contagious diseases, medicaments, control of poisons, air, and warer, soundness of food products, and so forth, in view of the fact that the failure to respect these regulations could have catastrophic consequences not only for the present generation but also for future generations.

Making sure that the adopted laws are implemented is of vital improtance for the affirmation of the socioeconomic and sociopolitical system of socialist self-management, Joze Pacek said, pointing out the need for a broad discussion to be held in the republics and provinces on the causes of the present state of affairs.

With reference to omissions in the implementation of federal laws Azis Demaku criticized the report for failing to show what measures have been taken by the appropriate federal organs against those who did not respect the law.

One of the shortcomings of the report, in Svetislav Jaksic's view, lies in its failure to point out the responsibility of the administrative organs in municipalities and towns for the implementation of federal laws, because direct compliance with the law has to be ensured at the municipal level as well.

Speaking on behalf of the Committee for Justice, Miodrag Trifunovic stressed that the implementation of federal laws and other regulations has for a long time represented one of the weakest points of our political system.

Failure to implement federal laws, according to Trifunovic, is tantamount to failure to implement the Constitution, so what follows, then, is an unconstitutional situation, a failure to turn the system into reality.

Vasilije Radic dwelled on a number of questions in the field of national defense, especially with regard to the law on national defense and the law on the military service. Some parts of these laws are unclear, Radic stressed, pointing out provisions concerning the plans for defense in emergency situations, the work of the Committee for National Defense, the problem of keeping military records up to date, and so forth.

Dusica Zoric praised the Federal Executive Council and the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly for their readiness to implement the proposed attitudes, because these attitudes represent a vital prerequisite for the realization of the constitutionally established relations in the federation concerning shouldering responsibility by all together and everybody individually in keeping with the degree of their constitutional and legal responsibility.

At the end of the discussion the Federal Chamber adopted a working conclusion asking the working group of delegates, consisting of the rapporteurs of the working bodies and headed by the chairman of the Committee for Sociopolitical Relations, to prepare the draft conclusions of the Chamber for one of the forthcoming sessions.

Unjustified and unacceptable property differences exist, according to Batric Jovanovic, in particular as a result of the existence of a big army of unemployed people combined with the mass phenomenon of bribery and corruption in the allocation of jobs and great inequalities between the conditions in which people work and earn their income. A further contributory factor is the unfair practices and misuse in the field of housing and tax dodging, both illegal and "legal", on a mass scale.

Noting that there is much unfairness and misuse in the field of housing, Jovanovic said that only a small number of recipients of housing loans have used such loans to build apartments for themselves. A far greater number of them have used these loans to build week-end houses or villas, though they signed agreements binding them to build apartments.

As for irregularities in the allocation of jobs, Batric Jovanovic said that allocation of jobs out of turn should be treated as a criminal act of misuse of official powers and an extreme form of violation of socialist morality.

Milka Takeva-Gligorijevic, rapporteur of the Committee for Labor, Health, and Social Policy, said that the material basis on self-management has been reduced in a number of organizations of associated labor to the level of simple reproduction, a trend which makes worse the position of the workers, strengthens the group-property mentality, and weakens the workers' motivation for work.

Telling delegates about the attitudes adopted by the committee, Milka Takeva-Gligorijevic said it is a social imperative to prevent enrichment without work; halt such tendencies and find the kind of system solutions which will prevent the violation of our society's basic principles. All the available legal and political means should be used to this end. Action must be taken simultaneously in all directions and its nature should be coordinated and uniform throughout the country.

Janez Lukac advocated a reexamination of the concept of the proposed conclusions and said that they should be limited to questions and problems of social differences which are not the result of work, because the proposed conclusions also refer to the prevention and elimination of social differences in general.

It is high time we initiate and adopt more concrete and genuine measures aimed not only at halting this process but also at eliminating all the consequences of past behavior. If we fail to do so, we shall do no more than appeal to people, as we have often done already, Vjekoslav Vidjak said.

Social problems are threatening to such an extent that they could become the most serious obstacle in the realization of the program of stabilization, Zdravko Krvina, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, said, adding that the causes of social differences can be eliminated primarily by strengthening the role played by the workers in the field of income and income relations.

Mito Micajkov stressed that the framework and course of action for eliminating social differences have been provided by the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. Its consistent realization will permanently eliminate the cause of social inequalities.

The basic line of action must remain within the framework of self-management and must be aimed at promoting the latter's further development, stressed Anka Zugic, without denying, in this connection, the importance of the measures which should be adopted by the organs of state.

Delegate Zora Tomic proposed, in view of the exceptional importance of this them, that the assembly conclusions should not be adopted before the fall, because it would be a good thing for this to be discussed more extensively in the environments concerned. Today's discussion and the consultations so far are not a sufficient basis for a document which whould contain guidelines for activity in the whole country and concrete tasks for federal organs. She recalled that the concrete attitudes of the sociopolitical organizations at the federal level and the views of the republics and provinces are not yet available.

Delegate Dragan Rodic stressed that one should not be afraid of dramatizing the activity aimed at eliminating unjustified social differences, because this problem was causing growing anxiety among working people and citizens.

Stefica Bahtijarevic also placed clear stress on the importance of solving the problem of unjustified social differences, stressing that in a situation in which the existence of certain categories of citizens is seriously threatened there should be no room for hesitation and opportunism. However, she asked for a complete analysis of the causes of social differences. Such an analysis should show whether these differences are always caused by deviant behavior or stem from the foundations of social relations as well. In other words, do laws and regulations provide adequate protection against them?

Our excessive verbalism has blurred the essence of the problem of unjustified social differences, hence so much inertia in connection with this problem, Zarija Martinovic stressed. Zarija Martinovic said that federal organs should prepare a program of measures and actions aimed at suppressing social differences and that the SFRY Assembly should send its suggestions for the appropriate action to the republics and provinces.

Boro Temenugov drew attention to the difficulties always experienced when the exponents of negative phenomena should be named. This is why, he said, we must start with ourselves, because here among us we have people who own as many as two or three apartments and many who enjoy various privileges. If in 1972, when the Assembly last discussed these problems, they were under age and their names could not consequently be published, surely they have come of age in the meantime.

Temenugov stressed and went on to suggest that there should be a property-owning list of Assembly delegates and also of members of the leaderships of the trade unions, the Socialist Alliance, and the LCY. This, in his view, should be done not later than this fall.

Working people expect a great deal from this discussion and we must not disappoint them, Jusuf Keljmendi said, advocating a resolute approach to the carrying out of the tasks which the Federal Chamber will set.

After the discussion on social differences, which was quite lively at times, the Federal Chamber decided to recommend that the Committee for Labor, Health, and Social Policy prepare the conclusions on measures that should be taken to prevent such differences for submission to one of the forthcoming sessions. A number of delegates felt that this task should not be delayed. However, discussion on social differences will also be held in the other structures of society, primarily in the sociopolitical organizations, so their views should also be heard. The Chamber decided that it should adopt the conclusions by October at the latest.

The Chamber then approved a proposal for the adoption of a law amending the law on the foundations of the system of state administration. This law places officials, leading workers, and workers in Federal Administration on the same footing as the workers in other spheres of associated labor as far as the termination of employment is concerned. Consequently, when the definitive version of the law is adopted those employed in Federal Administration will be covered by the same rule on retiring as all other employees.

The Chamber also approved today the proposal to amend the law on the organization and sphere of activity of federal organs of administration and federal organizations. The new law will bring the sphere of activity of individual federal organs into line with the federation's constitutional powers and bring together all the work which concerns the common foreign exchange policy and foreign exchange resources. The law provides for the setting up of an institute for security as a federal organization within the framework of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

At the end of the session the Federal Chamber adopted a law amending the Criminal Code of the SFRY. The new law considerably increases the fines in criminal legislation as one of the available sanctions.

The Federal Chamber will resume work tomorrow.

Krajina Introductory Statement

LD271421 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 27 June (TANJUG) -- The situation as regards the implementation of federal laws, other provisions, and general acts is not satisfactory. This was stressed by Borislav Krajina, federal secretary of justice and organization of the Federal Administration, in his introductory statement in connection with the report on the implementation of federal laws and other regulations. The nonimplementation or inconsistent implementation of the laws and other provisions, according to Krajina, has a destablizing effect on socioeconomic and political relations and on the political cohesion of our society. It poses a threat to the implementation of social relations as established by our Constitution and can cause major political problems. In this way legal security, constitutionality and legality are jeopardized and confidence in the efficiency of our legal system and [words indistinct] is weakened.

[Words indistinct] 300 federal laws with almost 200 changes and additions plus 224 regulations, 1,053 decisions, 1,201 provisions, 415 rulings, 82 recommendations, and 668 solutions. When other accompanying general acts are added it becomes clear that those who should implement the laws do not have an easy task, and, stressed Krajina, there are about 150,000 of them because only in exceptional circumstances, in cases provided by the Constitution, do federal organs carry out laws directly. The weight of the implementation of legislation is on the municipalities and the republics and provinces, with the proviso that federal organs of administration possess certain supervisory rights in the implementation of the laws and in ensuring that they are carried out, as indeed do republican and provincial organs.

Krajina also stressed that the reasons for the present unsatisfactory situation in this area must be sought in the process of the implementation of legal norms and in the desire that they be used to sort out the relations not suitable for that or to adopt the norms even though it is clear in advance that they cannot be carried out. In addition, very often emergency or curtailed procedure is applied, which rules out the rank-and-file delegate's influence on the substance of the solutions. This gives rise to the need for laws and regulations to change and supplement laws and regulations, which leads to the instability of the legal system and to a decline in the authority of legislation.

In Krajina's view partial and mainly material interests of restricted groups are at the heart of the nonimplementation of the law, and this is because of these interests' desire to predominate over the general and joint interests: Whenever the latter interests gain the upper hand the struggle for constitutionality and legality becomes of secondary importance. In this context Krajina drew attention to the widespread practice of tolerating and justifying this sort of conduct by referring to economic difficulties, even though it is in precisely these conditions that respect for laws is required more than at any other time. For this reason notions have to be eradicated whereby political stands and agreements of protagonists of public functions have sufficient force to free them from the commitment to carry out the law have to be eradicated.

The conduct of the organs of administration ranks among subjective shortcomings. Until now the federal organs of administration have not paid adequate attention to the implementation of the laws because they channeled their attention mainly to establishing normative relations, elaborating expert analyses, and the like. Federal organs that directly apply federal laws or secure their implementation, such as the Federal Custom Administration, the Air Control Administration, inspectorates, and etcetera are excluded from this assessment.

Even when they know that the laws are being inadequately implemented, said Krajina, the federal organs have not used their powers, partly because they lack an adequate number of professionally qualified people capable of dealing successfully with this business or because they are sufficiently motivated for more efficient work because of shortcomings in the distribution of personal income.

Speaking about what has been done so far to eliminate this situation, so far, Krajina stressed that channelling the administration toward law fulfillment is specifically emphasized in the program of activities for the transformation of the federal administration. This has also been done in the program of Federal Executive Council SFRY Assembly activities for this year, while the Federal Executive Council itself has adopted several regulations requiring the implementation of federal legislation. Other moves are also imminent to increase the efficiency of the work of federal Administration, and so are measures to be taken by the assemblies of the republics and provinces and their organs. This should create conditions in which everyone will be responsible for his share of the tasks, which is a precondition for the situation in this area to be changed.

Djuranovic on Federal Court

LD290307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1112 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Excerpts] [No dateline as received] -- In 1983 the Federal Court carried out all the tasks laid down in its program and in comparison with earlier years there was a considerable improvement in the efficiency and speed of its work in resolving these matters. This was stated by Stojan Djuranovic, president of the Federal Court, in the Federal Chamber today during an examination of the annual report on the work of the Federal Court. In support of this assessment Djuranovic emphasized using statistical data that 18.2 percent more cases were resolved, while the number of unresolved cases was reduced by 25.7 percent.

Stojan Djuranovic also emphasized the successful cooperation of the Federal Court with the supreme military and supreme courts of the republic and provinces. He recalled, however, that despite the application shown by the courts and other organs, the decisions on the need for more effective prevention and elimination of economic crime, and particularly attacks on social property and disregard for the measures of economic stabilization, are only being slowly realized.

Speaking of penalty policies, Djuranovic noted that taken as a whole they were yielding positive results, particularly when the overall number of sentences taking effect on adults is taken into consideration. During the period from 1974 to 1983 this number remained relatively within the same limits even though, in the meantime, the population has grown. Djuranovic warned that this was not the case with acts of economic crime, since here the number of persons sentenced is on the increase. This is why, he said, for criminal acts which attack or threaten social property or hinder the normal functioning of the economy or prevent the realization of the program of economic stabilization, penalty policies should be applied which are appropriate to the real increased social danger of these acts.

Djuranovic went on to emphasize that the number of those sentenced for criminal acts against the foundations of the self-managing society and the security of the country was lower in the past year than in 1982. The president of the Federal Court noted that it was significant that, as a result of exceptional efforts, the effective activity of the courts in Kosovo had been achieved and an appropriate punitive policy towards the perpetrators of such acts, considering that it is in this province that the greatest number of such cases occurs.

On Political, Economic Crimes

LD290342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1127 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] [No dateline as received] -- Last year 545 persons were sentenced for political crime. Most numerous were cases of so-called verbal crime which comprise 76 percent of all criminal charges in this area. This was stated by federal public prosecutor, Milos Bakic, in his introduction to the discussion of the report on the work of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in the past year.

Speaking about political crime, Bakic emphasized that the trend towards a reduction in the number of persons detected and reported for this criminal act had continued in the past year. All social factors, including the state security organs, are taking energetic measures to eradicate political crime, which has forced the enemy to change its methods of activity. He has withdrawn completely underground, Bakic said, which makes his detection more difficult. Despite this a significant number of hostile organizations and individuals were uncovered in the past year. Concerning this Bakic noted the phenomena whereby the internal affairs organs, in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in particular, submit demands for the penalization of violations directly to magistrates' courts when these activities have characteristics of a criminal act, without informing the competent public prosecutors of this.

Milos Bakic also dwelt on economic crime as a phenomenon which is seriously threatening social property and self-managing relations. In the past year 74,151 persons were reported for this type of crime, 10 percent more than in 1982, and 51,594 persons were charged. These criminal acts caused damage amounting to 3,002,548,000 dinars.

Emphasizing that the tendency towards a constant increase in economic offenses was halted last year, the federal public prosecutor stressed that the complex economic situation and increasing illiquidity in the economy have a negative effect on the state of legality because an increasing number of economic subjects seek a way out of this situation by violating the laws.

Giving his assessment of the work of the prosecutor's office, Bakic said that important work had been carried out but that certain weaknesses were present. Above all he noted the lack of initiative in tracking down criminals. Insufficient use is made of the legal right and duty of the prosecutor's office to commence criminal proceedings when it learns of a criminal act being committed, and as a rule no action is taken until the crime is reported.

When it comes to detection for economic offenses, Bakic said, prosecutors sometimes unjustifiably qualify objective irregularities in economic activities as cases of extreme necessity and in this way leave unpunished the perpetrators of sometimes very serious economic offenses. We have been unable to establish whether this is the result of local interests expressed in the public prosecutor's offices or whether it is a question of external influences and pressures, but we are sure that if such a practice continues, the sharp edge of economic crime detection will be considerably blunted with all the ensuing negative consequences. In the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office we are taking all legal measures to prevent this, but this is certainly not enough since not all cases reach us and we are often unable to react, said federal public prosecutor, Milos Bakic, in conclusion.

ZEMLJARIC REPORT PRESENTED TO JOINT CHAMBERS

LD281641 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0822 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- Extensive analytical material and the latest indicators show that a process of gradual adaptation of the conditions of economic activity and the mechanisms of the economic system and a qualitative structural change started last year and this year in the course of the realization of the program and resolution so far. Significant results have been achieved in a number of key spheres of social reproduction. They are primarily reflected in the dynamic growth of industrial production and other economic activities, in the futher improvement in our position in economic relations with foreign countries, and in a more rational distribution and more moderate consumption, Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], stressed in his report on the realization of the polic of socioeconomic development in 1983 and 1984 and his assessment of the possibilities for development in 1985, which he submitted to the delegates of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly.

The results achieved in a number of material and other developments show that the economy, especially this year, is gradually adapting itself to the more realistic conditions of economic activity and is becoming increasingly capable of undertaking stabilizing activities by giving a concrete form to its own development programs, raising production, and concentrating more of its attention on exports, especially to the convertible area, Zemljaric said.

During the last 5 months the total growth of industrial production was 4.6 percent higher than in the same period last year, with a higher than average growth of production in a number of exporting, energy-producing and raw materials branches. Such a growth rate was achieved owing to better supplies of raw and reproduction materials, especially those imported from abroad.

Energy problems were overcome successfully despite the fact that in the last 5 months oil imports were lower by approximately 1 million metric tons compared with the amount planned in the energy projections, primarily owing to a shortage of foreign exchange and dinar resources. During the first 5 months it was possible to secure only 22 percent of the foreign exchange needed for the planned annual requirement in this field.

Though the state of agricultural crops is favorable, the final results concerning this year's yields are still uncertain. During the fall sowing the area sown was 7 percent smaller than the preceding year. This was made up by changing the extent of the spring sowing, but the crop structure had to be changed.

Exports are increasingly becoming the motivating force behind the efforts to raise industrial production, unlike the preceding period when this role was played by the domestic market and excessive imports, Zemljaric stressed.

In the period from 1 January to 21 June this year total exports were higher by about 7 percent and exports to the convertible area by about 14 percent. Total imports, and imports from the convertible area remain at last year's level, in other words exceed the figure in the same period last year by only 0.7 percent. These trends led to a reduction of the deficit in the balance of trade by about 50 percent, and if one takes into account the export of services there was a surplus in the current balance of payments. The extent to which imports are covered by exports increased by 84 percent last year and by 89 percent this year in total terms, and as far as the convertible area is concerned by 79 percent last year and 90 percent this year. In the first 5 months of this year the current foreign exchange deficit was reduced by about 55 percent.

Owing to the newly-adopted economic policy measures and the economic subjects' more responsible behavior the payment for the realized export of goods to the convertible area was speeded up, so that the foreign exchange inflow was increased on that basis by about 26 percent.

In view of the fact that the large amount of our obligations to foreign countries whose payment falls due this year considerably exceeds the possibilities offered by the planned inflow of foreign exchange from exports and seriously threatens the necessary realization of imports and in order to avoid more serious disruption in reproduction, we have opted for the refinancing of our obligations. The repayment of $2 billion of the principal, which was due this year has been postponed for 7 years with a 4-year grace period. The long- and medium-term credits from the convertible area used in the first 5 months of this year amount to $381 million, and the amount of interest paid and the repaid part of the principal which was not refinanced amounted to $1,078 billion. At the same time our foreign exchange reserves were slightly increased and short-term loans reduced by a further $100 million.

In May, as compared with December last year, the increase in the prices charged by the producers of industrial products amounted to 6.3 percent; retail prices, 5.6 percent; and the cost of living 10.4 percent. In the first 5 months, compared with the same period last year, the increase in the producers' prices amounted to 55.5 percent; retail prices 55.2 percent; and the cost of living, 53.3 percent, which was due to a great extent to the steep rise in prices in the second half of last year.

Zemljaric warned, there are still demands for high price increases, a phenomenon which is a consequence of the disrupted balance between supply and demand on the domestic market, and of the great pressure exerted by costs and by a certain fear of new administrative measures and insufficiently corrected disparities.

During the first 5 months of this year the revenue for joint and general consumption recorded a high nominal increase, through the extent of real spending within the framework of general and joint consumption did not, on the whole, exceed the limits set by this year's policy.

The anti-inflation program envisages that the share of the social product set aside for this type of consumption should be reduced, and that in 1985 it should amount to 30 percent of it. However, the agreed policy in this sphere is being implemented over a period of time that is shorter than planned. The participation of the income of the self-managing interest communities in the sphere of social activities and of the sociopolitical communities in the social product was reduced as early as 1983 by 28.6 percent. The further linear reduction would jeopardize some of the vital functions of these activities. Consequently it is now necessary to maintain their quality and to selectively reduce or abolish certain rights and nonproductive costs.

Zemljaric also pointed out that under the influence of rising prices and the cost of living the trend toward a real drop in the value of personal incomes, pensions, students' grants, and so forth continued during the first 5 months of the year. It is estimated that the drop in real personal incomes amounts to about 9.5 percent compared with the same period last year.

He then added that this is the 3d year in which the policy of real reduction of investment spending and reduction of its share of the national product is being realized. Also, projects are being built more quickly.

A total of 30 percent of all the projects under construction, amounting to 20 percent of the preliminary estimates, were completed in the period from October of last year to the end of March this year. At the same time the number of projects whose building has started is considerably lower and amounts to about 9.5 percent of the total preliminary value of current investments. This, at the same time, is also the smallest number of capital projects to be launched in the last few years. However, the economic structure of current investments continues to be unfavorable in view of the fact that investments in priority projects are growing more slowly, while those in nonproductive activities are growing more rapidly. Here one should not count housing, whose share of spending on investments was unjustifiably reduced again this year.

The agreed credit-monetary policy was on the whole implemented in the first months of 1984. Positive credit-monetary developments contributed to the revival of production, to the reduction of all the forms of consumption, and to improved liquidity, though the latter is not evenly spread either from subject to subject or from region to region. More realistic conditions for economic activity have been introduced and have started to be effective, especially with regard to the implementation of the policy of the dinars, interest rates, and amortization. Despite the difficulties which these instruments create, they ex rcise economic compulsion in the direction of higher quality economic activity.

Changes in the foreign exchange system increased the mobility of foreign exchange and its more effective use. The newly adopted measures on the formation of trading funds compel the organizations of associated labor to increase their own trading resources and to improve their structure. The responsibility of the banks and other subjects for more efficient use of social resources, marketing safety, and greater financial discipline has also been increased.

Proceeding from the goals and trends of the policy determined in the resolution, our top priority tasks in the second half of this year will be to maintain the dynamic growth of industrial production, especially that part of it that is intended for increased export to the convertible area and for the revival of all economic activity, regular payment of debts to foreign countries, liquidation of the sources of inflation, adjustment of total consumption to the available means, strengthening the qualitative factors of economic activity, raising the productivity of work, and achieving financial consolidation on the basis of a broader affirmation of quality factors and the market criteria of economic activity.

To be able to carry out these tasks, Zemljaric stressed, we must more speedily prepare and adopt the envisaged additions to and changes in the mechanisms of the socioeconomic system. By means of additions to the system and a greater affirmation of the market laws we must increase through the social control of prices the responsibility of self-managing organizations and communities and in some cases also of the sociopolitical communities for the implementation of the agreed policy of prices. By means of further changes in the system of amortization and revaluation of the basic resources we shall prevent the overflow of social resources intended for reproduction into consumption and secure the conditions needed for the regular renewal of resources. As early as this year we must make changes in the accounting system to secure a more realistic formation of income, make its distribution more dependent on the contribution by production factors, and eliminate its fictitious sources. These systemic solutions will also ensure the conditions needed for the continuous compensation for negative foreign exchange differences.

Changes in the regulations on investing by aliens, which should also be made this year, will ensure more favorable conditions for investments by foreign partners in our organizations of associated labor for the purpose of widening the framework of the available accumulation and speeding up technological progress.

In view of the special importance of the social agreement on the joint criteria for self-managing regularization of relations in the sphere of acquisition and distribution of income and distribution of funds for personal incomes and joint consumption aimed at introducing more highly stimulating factors of economic activity and in particular aimed at rewarding in accordance with the work done, the adoption of this social agreement should be longer be delayed. Work has been intensified on the preparation of social agreements in the sohere of the taxation system, taxation policy and the financing of the federation and also on other tasks connected with the realization of the first stage of the stabilization program. The adoption of these documents as early as this year will also be important because they will constitute a part of the basic conditions of economic activity in 1985.

In the sphere of economic relations with foreign countries we must improve our overall export results and especially the results of export to the convertible area. Our foreign exchange and dinar resources continued to be burdened by the obligation to repay foreign debts, a circumstance which limits the possibilities for development. The increased room for maneuver in connection with accumulation and foreign exchange, which has been gained by postponing some obligations to foreign countries, must be used rationally and uncompromisingly to strengthen our economy's export capability.

A program for the gradual reduction of our debt and normalization of our entire economic relations with foreign countries is in preparation in this connection. We shall strive to see that our future financial arrangements with foreign partners are on a long-term basis. We support the initiative aimed at enabling debtor countries (these are, primarily, developing countries, including our own country) to achieve better conditions for the settling of the problems of debts, especially with regard to interest rates, so that their economic and social strength might grow instead of being drained.

By means of more stimulative and complete economic policy measures we must encourage improvement in the structure of our exports, particularly in view of the fact that the participation of finished goods is decreasing while the participation of raw and reproduction materials is increasing and is preventing [as received] other social irrational phenomena. The Yugoslav Economic Chamber has prepared a draft program aimed at increasing exports in the period up to 1990, according to which the organizations of associated labor, acting within the framework of their own associations, will accept specific export obligations.

In view of trends on the international tourist market and the more favorable sale of tourist arrangements for our country, it is necessary that all subjects should do all their work in connection with market supplies, transport, propaganda, and accommodation outside hotels in an exemplary manner in order to achieve the expected increase in foreign tourist visits and foreign exchange inflow.

Efforts aimed at achieving the inflow of foreign exchange will continue to be supported with more stable incentive measures, implementation of the policy of a real rate of exchange for the dinar, more favorable conditions for the use of foreign goods credits, crediting of the policy of export, and repayment of customs and tax dues.

Despite the fact that a greater mobility of foreign exchange resources has been achieved, it is indispensable to achieve a more efficient functioning of the foreign exchange market. This market is now restricted mainly by insufficient results of export to the convertible area, growing participation of barter trade with foreign countries, unjustified retention of a part of foreign exchange abroad, and in other ways. Increased demand in the foreign exchange market is also encouraged by a disproportion between the recognized reproduction requirements and foreign exchange balance and the real inflow of foreign exchange.

In the existing conditions exporters who export goods for immediate reproduction have at their disposal less than 30 percent of the total foreign exchange inflow, and the remaining foreign exchange is fed into the foreign exchange channels that run between the organizations of associated labor and the business banks and between the Yugoslav National Bank and business banks.

By the end of the year, Zemljaric said, foreign debts of about $2 billion will fall due for repayment, and in 1985 this will amount to $5.4 billion, out of which $3.6 billion will be for principal and $1.8 billion for interest. In order to be able to meet our obligations abroad and to achieve the planned scale of development next year it is planned to increase total export by 18 percent and export to the convertible area by 20 percent. Despite such an export effort the FEC has worked out that next year again it will be necessary to have a certain degree of refinancing of a part of our obligations arising from medium- and long-term credits to an extent that will enable us to begin to reduce our foreign debt.

The resolute orientation toward the growth and restructuring of production is undoubtedly the basic way out of the present grave situation. In this connection we have in mind numerous underutilized capacities, cadre potential, the possibilities offered by our science, fertile soil and other natural resources, as well as our geographical position. We can and must achieve better results in this sphere by intensifying the pooling of organizations of associated labor on the unified Yugoslav market and, on that basis, increasing the mobility of labor and resources, knowledge, technology, foreign exchange, raw materials, and spare parts.

Though by its degree of wear as a whole our industry does not substantially lag behind developed countries and though the situation differs from area to area, industrial productivity in developed countries is two to three times as high as in Yugoslavia. Our industry utilizes its capacities at the rate of approximately 63 percent. It is estimated that an increase in the utilization of capacities of only 1 percent would cause an increase in the social standard of approximately 0.5 percent. As a potential, this means a great deal for the harmonization of reproduction processes, in other words for greater supply of goods and services. Proceeding from the economy's material possibilities for increased production and from balance of payments difficulties, it is estimated that in 1985 industrial production could be increased by 3-4 percent. Agricultural production could be raised by at least 2-2.5 percent. Together with other economic activities this should make it possible to increase the total social product next year by 2-3 percent as compared with 1984.

Zemljaric also pointed out statistics in the sphere of energy and agriculture and possibilities for the development of small businesses.

One of the central questions of the current economic policy are prices and inflation. All the organizations of associated labor must bear in mind not only their own prospects but also all the developments in this sphere. Our opening up toward the world and the need to raise productivity demand that the criterion of the import-export price be consistently applied to the factors of production, in order thus to reduce the pressure in the direction of higher prices and personal incomes. A unit of labor must achieve as soon as possible the same volume and quantity of production as in the countries with which we are developing economic cooperation.

Efforts to increase supply will not be able to establish speedily and on their own more harmonious global and structural goods and money relations, though that is where the key to our policy of stabilization lies. Consequently we must eliminate one part of the demand by means of our taxation policy, especially with regard to the creation of purchasing power on the basis of income acquired without work, Zemljaric stressed.

The encouragement of production and the reduction of its costs and thus also on the pressures leading to higher prices should be carried out by gradually easing the burden imposed by too high allocations for taxes, contributions, dues, fees and so forth. To this end it is necessary to consistently apply the agreement on the adoption of measures aimed at reducing the economy's material obligations. This is the only way to reduce the economy's burden this year by about 85 billion dinars. The effect of these measures and the need to adopt new ones will be assessed by the end of September.

We shall continue to reprogram investment credits and start a selective conversion of short-term credits into long-term ones. On this basis the economy's obligations amounting to about 70 billion dinars will be postponed. Measures will be proposed in July with the aim of identifying and solving the previous year's rate of exchange problems. Apart from this measures aimed at strengthening financial discipline will be applied consistently.

Within the framework of these measures it is necessary to be more organized and consistent in pursuing the policy toward organizations operating at a loss in accordance with the anti-inflation program. Owing to this, Zemljaric warned, there can be no delay in applying the law on the rehabilitation and termination of organizations of associated labor and the law on the temporary banning of the disposal of a part of social resources for the payment of personal incomes.

A significant factor of financial consolidation must also be the carrying out of the investment policy. The policy of the real rate of exchange and rate of interest will automatically and increasingly compel the investment policy to rely on domestic know how and natural resources and on a higher degree of self-financing. These must be the key lines of change with regard to investments, and they should be achieved also by means of a greater degree of pooling of resources for specific projects and by means of other forms of greater mobility of accumulation.

In some parts of industry resources must be secured for the speedy settling of the problem of a high degree of unserviceability of equipment and of the increasing degree of lagging behind the world's technological pace.

We must continue to adopt measures which, despite the very difficult economic situation in the country, will encourage and achieve the speedier development of the economically insufficiently developed republics and the Province of Kosovo.

It is particularly important, within the framework of preparations for the next medium-term plans, to adopt as soon as this year the criteria and indicators needed for determining the development levels of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces.

In connection with the policy of personal incomes in the organizations of associated labor it is necessary to achieve better rewarding for creative work, direct production work, development-technological and management-organizational work in the service of higher production, greater productivity and direct and indirect export, thus creating the possibility of enabling all the working people, and gradually those who are now unemployed, to have a material position that depends on their own work.

In implementing this year's resolution we are undoubtedly faced by numerous complex and difficult tasks, Zemljaric stressed in conclusion. The results achieved and the clear orientations do not allow us to hesitate and passively await developments. It is important to adopt the appropriate systemic solutions in good time and change the conditions of economic activity as necessary, but it is equally important to achieve the maximum activity of the working people and citizens in all the subjects and institutions of our system of socialist self-management.

In the general effort of all the self-managing subjects in our society, the FEC, within the framework of its rights and responsibilities and on the basis of the established programs of work, will do all it can to carry out its part of our tasks in cooperation with the organs of the republic and autonomous provinces.

COMMITTEE FOR MARKET, PRICES DEBATES INFLATION

LD102340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- Debates about inflation are repeated every year; the reason why is that its causes remain unchanged. This statement by Olga Milicic-Arslanagic, delegate from Croatia in the Committee for the Market and Prices of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, at today's session, could also be interpreted as an apology because this time again there is really nothing new to be heard.

The only thing that is new is the fear that this year inflation could surpass everything so far recorded in the country's economic history; Ante Zmijarevic, president of the Federal Community for Prices, warned us that the world increasingly judges us in accordance with our ability as an organized society to halt inflation. Moreover, Zmijarevic wonders if we are on the way to becoming a country with a constant high rate of inflation, like some Latin American countries. It is true that neither he nor delegates positively replied to this question, but, at the same time, they did not rule out the possibility of such a joyless economic future.

Delegates made it clear to the Federal Executive Council [FEC] today that they did not have much confidence in the measures which were being announced in the field of economic policy. After stating that the FEC's measures did not guarantee that inflation would be curbed, Dusan Ilijevic (Vojvodina) added that this particularly applied to the recommendations according to which the basic organizations of associated labor should "refrain" from raising prices.

According to Zmijarevic, the causes of inflation are simply not treated with enough attention in development and economic policy documents. Inflation continues to be viewed as if it were outside general economic trends. Whatever the case, at this moment prices are exceptionally alarming. Even after the sharp rise in June (when retail prices rose by 6.3 percent), no consoling forecasts can be made for July. On the contrary no one will be surprised if the jump in prices is even bigger. It should suffice to say that manufacturers' prices this June were higher by 50 percent than those in June last year, retail prices by 56.7 percent, cost of living by 54.3 percent, and services by 33.9 percent. As an example, prices in June last year were higher by 27 percent than those in June 1982, which is half the current figure. On the basis of these and other indicators, Zmijarevic drew the conclusion that this year's projected price trends have been questioned.

As an example of the Upside-down logic encountered even among businessmen, Zmijarevic mentioned freight charges. Freight forwarding enterprises in the republics in which the prices for their services are high are trying to exert pressure on communities to get prices for their services raised in other republics as well. Those who charge less bother them because of competition on the home market! At the end, Zmijarevic expressed the view that economic sanctions should be applied against all producers who reduced production, increase their stockpiles, and pressed for higher prices. The extent of the ever-increasing crediting of the stockpiles of finished goods was best illustrated by the fact that on 31 March, for instance, 21.6 percent of the total amount of short-term credits was earmarked for this purpose.

Delegate Semsudin Lejlic unfavorably assessed the FEC report on the economic situation, at least as far as prices are concerned.

Olga Milicic even expressed doubts about official statistics saying that prices in shops had risen more steeply than was indicated by official statistical reports. Apart from this, prices should be watched over a longer period of time if one is to be able to see what is really going on, she said. For instance, she is convinced that since 1982, prices had actually risen.

HASANI VIEWS IRREDENTISTS, HISTORY, FLAG USE

AU051223 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jul 84 p 2

["Interview given by Sinan Hasani to ZERI I RINISE" -- place and date not given]

[Text] We have concentrated all our forces with a view to completely removing, or, in cases where more time was needed for that, to at least mitigating the causes that have led to the counterrevolutionary events of 3 years ago. It is clear that the battle is won primarily by policy and ideology, but in specific situations, administrative measures are necessary, because one must not let the enemy, by concrete plans, programs, and illegal activities, plot against and undermine the achievements of our revolution, to work on breaking up this system and returning to the system of the overthrown class or to the Stalinist unitarism of Enver Hoxha's type. I am not saying that we have put an end to it completely, but we have succeeded to a great extent so that the broad popular masses understand where nationalism and irredentism lead.

We in Yugoslavia, and especially in Kosovo, should engage ourselves more in work on history, traditions, language, and culture in general, because these are important elements for identifying a people. In the new socialist self-managing society, one should cast light on traditions and history because in other countries that was done by bourgeois intelligentsia, from its angle of vision, of course, and the Albanian feudal-bourgeois intelligentsia had managed to do little in this field. The present-day Albanian intelligentsia of this region should have asked many questions on history and the past, to explain them, to solve and enrich the national identity.

There is no people without its culture, without its heritage, and there is much positiveness about that, but it should be studied, cherished, should be raised to a level that could play a positive role in present time and in the future. Therefore, it is necessary that we deal more with researching, studying, analyzing, and synthesizing the humane values of self-managing socialist society, values that open prospects to the future. This is what the Kosovo intelligentsia owes to its class and its peoples.

Our principled stand is that political orientations and norms on the use of flags should remain in force. Questions can be asked, there are no taboo topics, but nothing can be changed without presenting arguments. The use of the Albanian flag has been established by the Constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and political stands in the country, but we categorically oppose any kind of abusing it for reactionary and hostile purposes, as well as primitive nationalist drives.